

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CURRENT SERIAL NO.

FEB 1943

Release:- August 10, 1943

BAC

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (B.W.E.)

AUGUST 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			Indicated		
	Average	1932-41	1942	Aug. 1,	Average	1932-41	1942	July 1	Aug. 1
Corn, all..... bu.	24.9	35.5	30.5	2,349,257	3,175,154	2,706,552	2,874,711		
Wheat, all..... "	13.5	19.8	16.7	738,412	981,327	790,823	834,394		
Winter..... "	14.3	19.7	15.8	550,181	703,253	519,190	533,357		
All spring..... "	11.4	20.2	18.8	188,231	278,074	271,633	301,077		
Durum..... "	10.1	21.2	18.3	26,992	44,660	32,549	37,203		
Other spring..... "	11.7	20.0	18.9	161,240	233,414	239,084	263,334		
Oats..... "	28.1	35.9	31.4	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,242,255	1,189,546		
Barley..... "	21.4	25.4	23.1	243,373	426,150	353,982	348,848		
Rye..... "	11.4	14.9	11.6	38,589	57,341	33,562	33,314		
Buckwheat..... "	16.6	17.7	16.8	7,029	6,687	—	8,294		
Flaxseed..... "	7.3	9.2	9.3	14,226	40,660	53,008	54,331		
Rice..... "	48.4	44.9	46.6	47,334	66,363	71,833	70,776		
All sorghums .. for grain..... "	13.1	18.2	16.7	61,294	107,245	—	124,350		
Hay, all tame..ton	1.29	1.53	1.45	73,277	92,245	83,483	87,613		
Hay, wild..... "	.79	1.04	.92	9,675	13,083	11,304	11,486		
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.... "	1.16	1.45	1.41	23,476	28,276	28,239	27,943		
Hay, alfalfa.,,	1.99	2.31	2.18	26,709	36,547	32,635	32,888		
Beans, dry edible 100-lb..... bag	2/ 837	2/ 995	2/ 899	14,325	19,608	22,021	22,845		
Peas, dry field	" 2/1,098	2/1,510	2/1,397	2,617	7,160	9,689	10,003		
Peanuts 3/..... lb.	733	644	713	1,214,777	2,206,935	—	2,986,450		
Potatoes..... bu.	116.9	136.9	131.7	363,332	371,150	434,942	443,067		
Sweetpotatoes.. "	83.2	92.4	88.0	69,291	65,380	82,987	81,255		
Tobacco..... lb.	878	1,024	960	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,396,610	1,411,703		
Sugarcane for sugar & seed,, ton	18.5	18.7	20.3	5,105	6,044	7,049	6,718		
Sugar beets.... "	11.8	12.3	12.4	9,834	11,681	7,378	7,434		
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 265	2/ 330	2/ 290	40	35	—	31		
Hops..... lb.	1,169	1,006	1,165	4/ 37,992	34,896	36,820	37,859		
	Condition Aug. 1								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.						
Apples, commercial crop 5/.. bu.	5/ 59	66	50	4/ 6/ 121,788	4/ 128,597	—	—	93,135	
Peaches, total crop..... "	60	67	38	4/ 55,392	4/ 66,380	45,042	42,450		
Pears, total crop..... "	62	69	53	4/ 27,938	4/ 30,717	23,130	23,882		
Grapes 2/..... ton	77	79	86	4/ 2,354	2,402	2,622	2,671		
Pecans..... lb.	6/ 49	50	51	91,113	78,800	—	98,910		
Pasture.....	66	87	82	---	---	---	---		
Soybeans.....	77	86	82	---	---	---	---		
Cowpeas.....	73	76	23	---	---	---	---		

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ See footnote on table by States. 6/ Short-time average. 7/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

mjd

## CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1943

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)				1943 Percent of 1942
	Harvested		For harvest,		
	Average 1932-41	1942	1943	1942	
Corn, all.....	94,511	89,484	94,297	105.4	
Wheat, all.....	54,572	49,464	49,883	100.8	
Winter.....	38,223	35,666	33,859	94.9	
All spring.....	16,342	13,798	16,024	116.1	
Durum.....	2,561	2,109	2,035	96.5	
Other spring.....	13,781	11,689	13,989	119.7	
Oats.....	35,979	37,899	37,944	100.1	
Barley.....	11,120	16,782	15,106	90.0	
Rye.....	3,293	3,837	2,875	74.9	
Buckwheat.....	424	378	493	130.4	
Flaxseed.....	1,804	4,402	5,843	132.7	
Rice.....	978	1,477	1,518	102.8	
All sorghums for grain.....	4,508	5,896	7,439	126.2	
Cotton.....	1/29,508	1/23,302	1/21,995	94.4	
Hay, all tame.....	56,649	60,211	60,489	100.5	
Hay, wild.....	12,105	12,533	12,432	99.2	
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.....	20,301	19,527	19,846	101.6	
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,368	15,851	15,098	95.2	
Beans, dry edible.....	1,706	1,970	2,542	129.0	
Peas, dry field.....	238	474	716	151.1	
Soybeans 3/.....	6,999	14,222	15,434	108.5	
Cowpeas 3/.....	3,121	3,407	2,574	75.6	
Peanuts 4/.....	1,648	3,425	4,191	122.4	
Velvetbeans 3/.....	134	173	163	94.2	
Potatoes.....	3,131	2,711	3,363	124.0	
Sweetpotatoes.....	833	707	923	130.5	
Tobacco.....	1,537	1,379	1,471	106.7	
Sorgo for sirup.....	253	220	218	99.1	
Sugarcane for sugar & seed :	273	323	331	102.6	
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	119	125	105.0	
Sugar beets.....	833	951	598	62.9	
Broomcorn.....	303	214	212	99.1	
Hops.....	32	35	32	95.7	
Total (excl. dupl.).....	319,231	328,120	334,674	102.0	

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes. 4/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

*Grover B. Hill*

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,

R. L. Gastineau, Secretary,

R. K. Smith, A. V. Nordquist,

John B. Shepard, H. R. Walker,

R. Royston, T. J. Kuzelka,

J. H. Peters, J. G. Diamond,

John A. Hicks, Ben U. Kienholz,

A. R. Larsen.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1943

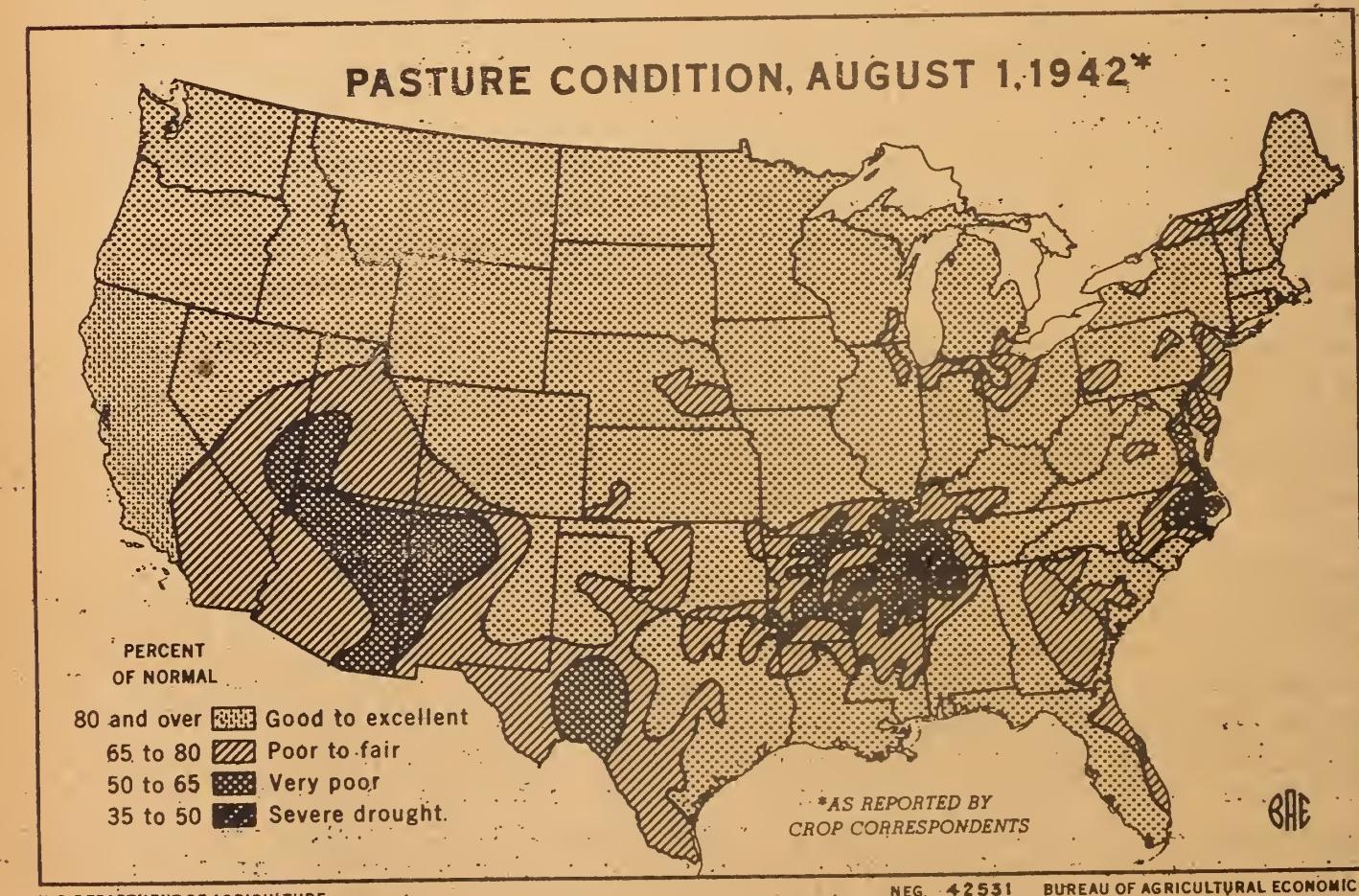
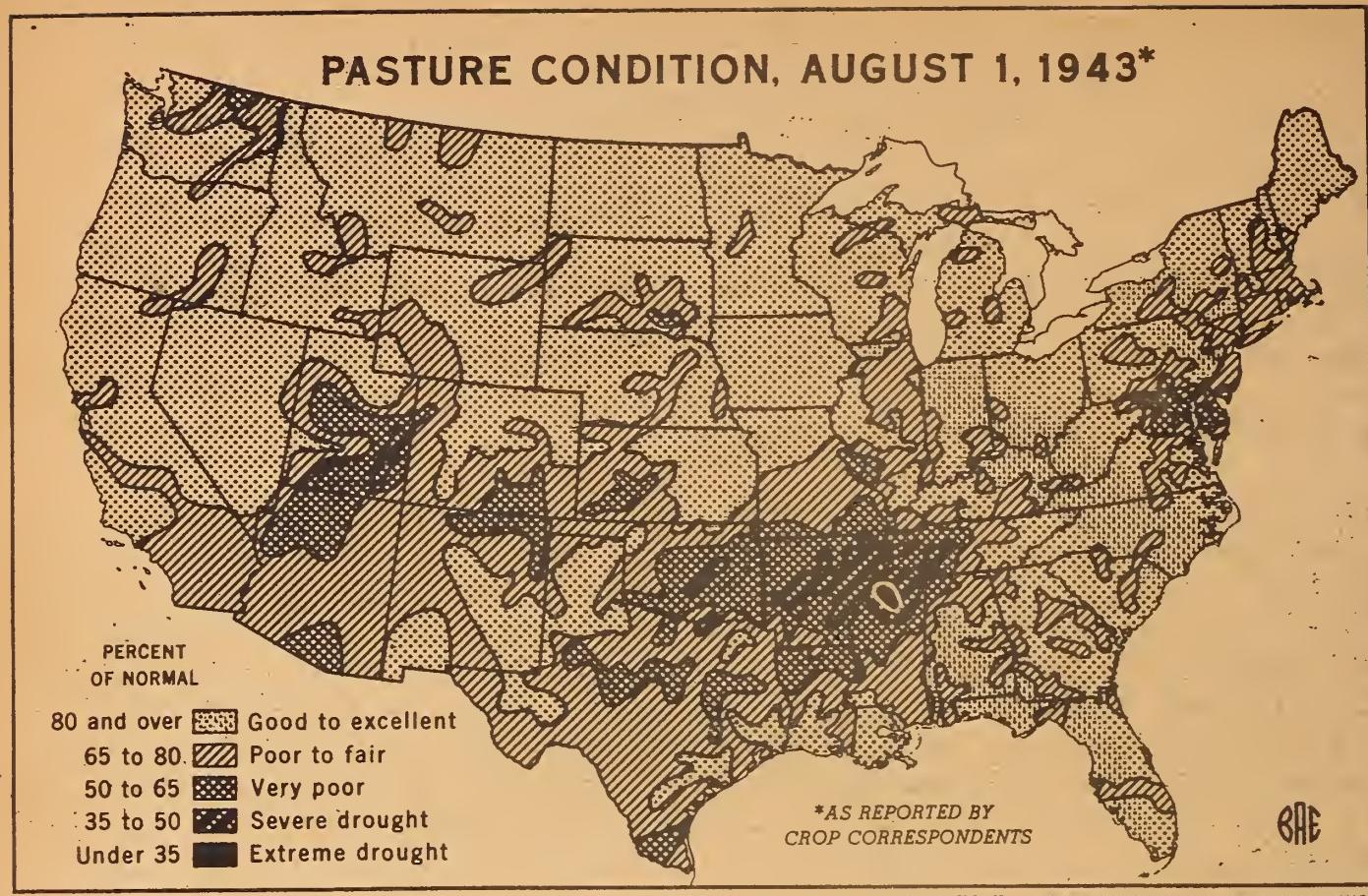
Crop prospects improved about 3 percent during July chiefly because of the exceptionally favorable start given to the cotton crop, the rapid growth of the late-planted corn in northern States and a continuation of favorable conditions in the Wheat Belt from Nebraska northward.

With only light abandonment in prospect the acreage of crops harvested will probably be larger than in other years since 1932, and with yields per acre as high as now indicated the volume of crop production would be nearly 18 percent above the 1923-32 or predrought average. Last year, due chiefly to exceptionally favorable weather, aggregate crop production was 26 percent above predrought average but in the previous five seasons production ranged from 103 to a little over 112 percent. Conditions on the first of August were therefore for aggregate crop production about 6 percent lower than last year but 5 percent higher than in any previous year. Further improvement in prospects appear to have occurred during the first week of August.

The forecast for corn is 2,875,000,000 bushels which is 168,000,000 above expectations a month ago and indicates prospects for the second-largest corn crop in 10 years. The forecast for wheat is 835,000,000 bushels, which is 6 percent above expectations a month ago and indicates that a fairly large wheat crop is being produced on an unusually small acreage. Prospects for flaxseed, peas, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, pears, grapes and tobacco improved during July but prospects for oats, barley, rye, hay, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane and peaches declined from 1 to 5 percent. Many sharp local changes took place, for temperatures were above normal in nearly all States and growth was rapid where rainfall was adequate and deterioration was even more rapid in areas that were dry. Prospects declined seriously in an area which covered most of Arkansas, and Oklahoma and extended into adjoining States. Another dry area centered in Maryland and there were extensive areas in need of rain in the central and southern parts of the Great Plains. July rains were also lighter than usual in most areas west of the Rockies.

While few important crops except cotton are expected to show yields per acre equal to the very high yields obtained last year, few crops seem likely to show yields as low as the average during the previous ten years. The chief exceptions are rice and peanuts, which have been planted on greatly increased acreages, and some fruits and vegetables which were damaged by the late frosts last spring.

On the whole the crop situation seems materially better than it was a month ago. The danger that the large acreage of late planted corn will fail to mature before frost has been materially relieved. The danger of loss from drought is still to be considered but most parts of the Corn Belt have adequate moisture for the present. Farmers now have increased assurances of a full crop and are in better position to market some of the grain on hand. There has been an extensive shift from sorghum for forage to kinds that can be harvested for grain and a large crop is to be expected in the Southwest if rains come in time. Oats and barley suffered from hot weather during July and yields were far below expectations in eastern Corn Belt States, but good yields are still expected from Iowa and Nebraska northward. The combined production of the four feed grains is now expected to total more than 111 million tons, a total which has been exceeded only twice but which would be 10 percent below production last year.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

As the number of units of livestock and poultry to be fed is about 10 percent above the number a year ago, farmers will be compelled to make some adjustments, presumably including closer utilization of feed reserves on hand; small adjustments in feeding rates, marketing hogs at more nearly usual weights; and possibly some adjustments in numbers of hogs and poultry in feed deficit areas.

Allowing for cuttings still to be made, the hay crop should be 99,000,000 tons. This would be above the production in any season prior to last year and would provide about a normal supply per unit for the increased number of livestock on hand. Pastures are not as good as at this time last year and not quite as good as in 1938, but they have held up better than in other recent years. Western ranges are in about average condition for this season of the year.

Aggregate production of major fruits other than citrus is expected to be about 17 percent smaller than in 1942 and 12 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average production. Citrus crops from the bloom of 1943 are making good progress and barring damage from unusual weather conditions the combined production of oranges, grapefruit and lemons should be close to the large production during the 1942-43 season and much above the production levels of a few years ago. Present conditions point to a total supply of all fruits (including citrus) for the 1943-44 marketing season about 11 percent smaller than in 1942-43 but 7 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts) in 1943 is indicated to be 8 percent more than in 1942 and 19 percent larger than average.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: Commercial truck crops continued to make good progress in sections during the last half of July, but temperatures were above normal and as the month closed lack of moisture was becoming serious in some areas, particularly in the Middle Atlantic States. The estimated production of commercial truck crops in areas from which most of the fresh market supplies will come during the next few weeks is 5 percent less than in 1942 but 3 percent above the 1932-41 average. Compared with a year ago, substantial to moderate increases are indicated for carrots, beets, tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, eggplant, and green peas, but there will be much lighter supplies of cantaloups, celery, watermelons, and cucumbers, with moderate reductions in spinach, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, lima beans, sweet corn, and green peppers.

August 1 indications point to a total tonnage of truck crops for processing in 1943 not greatly different from that of 1942. Three of the four principal processing crops show indicated production above that of 1942 -- snap beans, 11 percent; green peas, 7 percent; and sweet corn, 4 percent greater. Production of tomatoes for processing is expected to be about 2 percent below that of last year. Of the less important crops an increase is indicated for beets and no change for spinach, with smaller crops of cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, lima beans, and pimientos in prospect.

Milk production has been holding close to production at this same time last year. The lower condition of pastures, the tighter feed situation and the hot weather have tended to reduce production per cow but the recent survey of numbers, made with the cooperation of rural carriers, indicated that there are about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent more milk cows on the farms. The number of heifer calves being raised for milk cows is also unusually large, apparently 8 or 9 percent above the large number on hand a year ago.

July egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country except in the West where it was the largest since 1931. The rate of egg production per layer during July was 13.7 eggs, compared with 13.9 last year, but with 12 percent more layers on farms total egg production on farms was 11 percent higher than in July last year.

CORN: August 1 prospects point to a production of 2,874,711,000 bushels, a gain of 168 million bushels over the July 1 forecast. A crop this size would fall short of the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels by 300 million bushels but would be larger than any other crop produced since 1932. It would be 525 million bushels, or 22 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,267,000 bushels. This average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when production was only 1,448,920,000 bushels and 1,505,689,000 bushels, respectively. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 30.5 bushels, compared with 35.5 bushels in 1942 and 24.9 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Above normal July temperatures were favorable for the development of the corn crop except in the South Central States and in a few scattered areas, where lack of rainfall together with high temperatures caused moderate to serious deterioration. By August 1, however, corn was still somewhat behind schedule owing to a material delay in planting and a slow early season growth. Although the crop is promising, the stage of growth is unusually varied for this date. In many important corn growing sections, moisture reserves in corn fields were depleted as a result of below normal July precipitation and by August 1 many sections of the nation were in need of rain. Since August 1, beneficial rains have brought temporary relief in many areas although the extreme western part of the Corn Belt and parts of the South Central States are in need of moisture to check further deterioration. In general, corn will need generous rains, and a late killing frost date to insure a mature corn crop of good quality. Some damage from corn borer is evident in Eastern States and as far west as eastern Iowa.

In the Corn Belt States, yield prospects were much improved over those of July 1 although the crop is somewhat spotty. Progress during July was good but not sufficient to fully offset early set-backs caused by late plantings, excessive rains and floods. Corn showed marked improvement in the southern parts of Ohio and Indiana, but made only poor to fair progress in the northern third of these two States, particularly in northwestern Ohio, where too much rain has been detrimental. Progress was slow in Michigan, and the Illinois crop, varying widely in development but of generally good color, heavily taxed soil moisture reserves during July to register a 2-bushel improvement in yield per acre. In Iowa, corn showed a gain of 6 bushels in yield per acre over July 1. The crop made rapid development during the month and was almost on schedule, with late corn making exceptionally good gains. In Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska and South Dakota, and central Kansas, corn is in good to excellent condition and progress has been very satisfactory. In the more western parts of the latter three States, hot dry July weather cut prospects and some corn is firing. Some improvement was registered in northern Missouri, while in the southern part the crop was injured by drought and high temperatures, but good rains since August 1 have brought relief there.

July weather was generally favorable for corn in the North Atlantic States and the crop made good growth. Yield prospects are higher than a month ago but production is the smallest since 1940. For the South Atlantic States, prospects are better than a month ago and for the largest crop since 1940. Corn is suffering from drought in northern Virginia and in Maryland, but in most other States of this region yields are higher than a month ago and better than average.

In the South Central States, August prospects were sharply lower than a month ago with declines in yield per acre ranging from .5 to as much as 5.0 bushels. Prospects are for the smallest crop since 1939 in these States. In an area centering in Arkansas and Oklahoma, and extending into surrounding States, corn suffered severe damage from high temperatures and drought. In Texas and Oklahoma, early planted corn escaped the heat and yields are promising, but late corn was badly injured. Rains since August 1 have brought relief to parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

In the Western States, warmer weather was favorable for corn. Irrigated corn is in good condition but most corn is late and in danger of frost. There was a general need for rains in areas east of the Rockies, particularly in New Mexico.

ALL WHEAT: Both winter and spring wheat improved during July and the 1943 wheat crop is now indicated at 834,984,000 bushels compared with 790,823,000 bushels a month earlier. Last year, 981,327,000 bushels were produced and the

10-year (1932-41) average production is 738,412,000 bushels. The expected yield per acre for 1943 of 16.7 bushels is 3.1 bushels below the relatively high yield of 19.8 bushels in 1942 but well above the 10-year average of 13.5 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: The August 1 indicated winter wheat production of 533,857,000 bushels is about 2.8 percent higher than the July 1 estimate of 519,190,000 bushels and compares with 703,253,000 bushels produced in 1942 and the 10-year average production of 550,181,000 bushels.

The smaller production than last year is owing to the somewhat smaller acreage for harvest and to yield per acre less favorable than the record high of 1942. The indicated yield of the 1943 crop of 15.8 bushels compares with 19.7 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels.

July weather was generally favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop and for combine threshing in the dryland western areas. Wet weather, however, delayed harvesting operations in some eastern Corn Belt States.

Yields reported at harvest were in line with the July 1 prospects in the southern Great Plains States. They were higher as a rule in the Pacific northwest and Mountain States, and were more spotted than expected and in some cases disappointing in the eastern Corn Belt States.

SPRING WHEAT: The 17.4 percent increase in all spring wheat plantings in 1943 laid the basis for offsetting much of the decrease in winter wheat compared with 1942. The August 1 indicated yield per acre of all spring wheat of 18.8 bushels now promises a total spring wheat crop of 301,037,000 bushels compared with 278,074,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 188,231,000 bushels. In 1942 the crop yielded 20.2 bushels per acre compared with the 10-year average yield per acre of 11.4 bushels.

With good soil moisture reserves in the main spring wheat States the crop more than held its own during July even though rainfall was somewhat below normal and temperatures were high enough to cause some premature ripening in the Dakotas. Conditions were favorable for the crop in Montana where yields closely approaching the good 1942 yields are now indicated. In Minnesota, rainfall was likewise favorable for improving yield prospects. On the other hand, hot weather reduced yield prospects somewhat in Washington.

Durum wheat production on August 1 was indicated at 37,203,000 bushels compared with 44,660,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average production of 26,992,000 bushels. The acreage of durum wheat is about 3.5 percent below that of 1942 and 20.5 percent smaller than the 10-year average. The indicated 1943 yield per acre of 18.3 bushels compares with 21.2 bushels in 1942 and the 1932-41 average of 10.1 bushels.

Production of other spring wheat was indicated on August 1 at 263,834,000 bushels compared with 233,414,000 bushels in 1942 and the 1932-41 average production of 161,240,000. The indicated yield per acre for other spring wheat is now 18.9 bushels compared with 20.0 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 11.7 bushels.

OATS: A sharp decline in oats prospects occurred during July. Production is now estimated at 1,189,546,000 bushels, which is about 12.5 percent below the excellent 1942 crop, but 17 percent above the 10-year average. The decline since July 1 amounted to about 53,000,000 bushels and was largely due to sharply lower yield prospects in the East North Central States. Declines in yields also occurred in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, nearly offsetting improvement in northern Great Plains and most Western States. Droughty conditions caused yield reductions in the Central Atlantic area.

Conditions have been favorable for harvesting and harvesting operations were under way to the northern border. Wet weather has made Ohio a notable exception to this general favorable situation. Hot, dry weather when the heads were filling appears to have been the chief cause for declining yield prospects in the Corn Belt. The average yield per acre is 31.4 bushels compared with 35.9 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 28.1 bushels.

BARLEY: The indicated production of 348,848,000 bushels of barley is about 18 percent below the 1942 production but about 43 percent above the 10-year average. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 2.3 bushels below last year but 1.7 bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The progress of the crop during July varied greatly but the net change for the United States generally was a slight decrease of three-tenths of a bushel per acre below the July 1 indication.

Hot weather for much of the country forced the early ripening of barley and this tended to reduce the yield. Also rust, blight and scab damage resulted in some reductions in the important areas of the northwestern Corn Belt. Precipitation in California was too light during May to allow for proper filling and consequently the yield will be light in that section.

The crop progressed generally according to earlier expectations however and relatively good yields were indicated on August 1 for most barley areas, including such important States as North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana.

RYE: Rye production prospects on August 1 show little change from July 1 and the crop is now estimated to be 33,314,000 bushels compared with the July estimate of 33,562,000 bushels. This is 42 percent smaller than the 57,341,000 bushel crop of 1942 and 14 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 38,589,000 bushels.

The yield per acre of 11.6 bushels is one-tenth of a bushel below the July forecast yield, due to a decline in prospects of  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel in both South Dakota and Minnesota, two of the important rye producing States. This decline was partially offset by a one bushel increase in yield in North Dakota and a 1.5 bushel increase in Colorado, where the 1943 acreage for harvest is almost three times the 10-year average acreage.

Harvest is completed or partially completed in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and southern Minnesota, but has little more than started in North Dakota and the northern part of Minnesota. A heavy ergot infection is reported in fields in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.

BUCKWHEAT: Indicated production of 8,294,000 bushels is substantially larger than the 1942 crop of 6,687,000 bushels and nearly one-fifth above the 10-year (1932-41) average. This production if realized, would be the largest since 1935, with the acreage harvested nearly equal and the indicated yield the same as in that year. The acreage for harvest of 493,000 acres is 30 percent larger than the 378,000 acres harvested last year and above the 10-year average of 424,000 acres. Buckwheat played the usual role of a "catch crop" on ground intended for other spring-planted crops which were planted because of delayed spring work and flooded bottom lands. Difficulty in obtaining seed for the expanded acreage limited plantings in some cases.

The indicated yield of 16.8 bushels per acre is about a bushel under last year's yield, but is fully up to the 10-year average. An appraisal of the yield prospects on August 1 is more difficult this year than in others because planting continued until a later date than usual, with variations on August 1 ranging from early fields in bloom to latest plantings just coming up.

RICE: Production of 70,776,000 bushels of rice is indicated by condition on August 1, about 1 1/2 percent less than a month earlier. A crop of this size would be 7 percent above the record crop, in 1942, and 50 percent above the 1932-41 average.

mbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

August 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The decline in prospects from July 1 occurred in the southern rice area, where production is now estimated at 58,179,000 bushels, compared with 54,771,000 last year. In Texas a tropical storm in late July passed over about half of the rice acreage and caused severe damage to maturing early rice in the central portion of the rice area, particularly in Chambers County. Louisiana yields have been affected by moisture shortage in much of the expanded rice area, but the season was favorable on August 1. Water supplies were becoming short for some of the expanded acreage in Arkansas and some fields were dry and grassy. Harvest had begun in earlier fields in Texas and Louisiana by August 1.

In California earlier fair prospects were maintained with production estimated at 12,597,000 bushels. The relatively low average yield of 57 bushels per acre is owing partly to expansion of rice acreage to low yielding areas and partly to a cool growing season since planting time. Fields are retarded in growth and many are weedy, particularly "second year land" fields.

Farm stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at 55,000 bushels, compared with 77,000 bushels a year earlier. This reflects the strong demand and good prices which tended to send marketable rice to market. Stocks in California were negligible.

FLAXSEED: Flax production on August 1 is indicated to be 54,331,000 bushels, 1,323,000 bushels or 2.5 percent above the July 1 forecast of 53,008,000 bushels, 34 percent larger than the record crop in 1942 of 40,660,000 bushels and almost four times the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 14,226,000 bushels. Conditions improved during July in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota and continued about the same in Minnesota. Over 80 percent of the 1943 flax acreage will be harvested in these four States.

The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 9.3 bushels, one-tenth of a bushel higher than the 1942 yield and 2 bushels above the 10-year average. Yields are better than last year in South Dakota, Iowa, and Montana; equal to last year in Minnesota, North Dakota and Kansas; and below in California. Rust infection on susceptible varieties is generally light, and promises to cause much less damage than in recent years. Flax developed rapidly during July in the northern Great Plains States and harvest of early fields got under way by the first week of August in all of this area. In California, harvest was completed during July with yields slightly below average.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Prospects are that 124,350,000 bushels of grain and seed will be harvested from the acreage of sorghums of all kinds growing on August 1. A grain and seed output of this amount would be 16 percent more than the 107,245,000 bushels harvested in 1942, and double the 10-year (1932-41) average of 61,294,000 bushels. The average yield of 16.7 bushels per acre compares with 18.2 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 13.1 bushels.

The acreage from which sorghums will be harvested for grain in 1943 is indicated on the basis of conditions August 1 at 7,439,000 acres. In 1942, 5,896,000 acres were so harvested and the 1932-41 average was 4,508,000 acres harvested for grain. The 26 percent increase over last year is owing in part to a 9 percent increase in acreage of all sorghums in 1943, and in part to a decided shift to varieties grown primarily for grain from those grown for forage (sweet sorghums), because the need for the latter was diminished by good prospects for hay and other forages. Other significant factors in the shift were favorable livestock feeding

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ratios and favoring provisions of the 1943 farm program. Major increases in acreage for grain occurred in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, in which 3 States 86 percent of the grain acreage is located.

Indicated yields are generally lower than last year, but well above the 10-year average in all important States. Unfavorable conditions in Oklahoma have been relieved by August rains. Harvest was well under way by August 1 in the commercial south Texas area, but rain was needed in northern districts.

These are the first forecasts made under the new program of sorghum estimates based upon utilization of the crop and are comparable with the revised series of estimates of sorghums for grain published in December, 1942. They are not comparable with those published before that date, which dealt with production of grain sorghums for all purposes.

HAY: August 1 returns indicate a 1943 hay crop of 99 million tons. While down a million tons from July 1 indications, this indicated crop would be the second largest of record. Of the total indicated crop, 11 1/2 million tons are wild hay, 33 million alfalfa, 28 million clover-timothy and the remainder various kinds of tame hay including lespedeza, soybean, cowpea, peanut and small grain hay. In 1942 total production of hay was 105 million tons and the 10-year (1932-41) average was 83 million tons.

Yields of wild hay per acre are generally above average but a little lower than last year in the important wild hay States. Tame hay yields are generally above the 10-year average, except in the Western inter-mountain region and in the Southwest where an expanded acreage of low-yielding peanut hay is included.

The indicated yields of tame hay per acre are lower than last year in nearly all of the more important hay States. It is still too early to definitely determine yields of such late maturing kinds as soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and lespedeza all of which are important hay crops in the South. It is fairly certain, however, that alfalfa hay yields will be lower than the 10-year average in the inter-mountain region, the lower Mississippi Valley, Indiana and Illinois, and above that average in the Great Plains region and most Eastern States. Clover-timothy hay yields are above the 10-year average in the more important States but generally are not quite as high as in 1942.

SOYBEANS: Indications on August 1 point to a 1943 crop of 200,328,000 bushels of soybeans, harvested from 11,527,000 acres. The December 1942 estimate was 209,559,000 bushels harvested from 10,762,000 acres.

A condition of 82 percent is reported as of August 1, four points lower than on the same date a year ago but five points above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The decline in condition from a year ago in part reflects late plantings in many important areas. Generally high temperatures hurried the crop along in the Corn Belt where reserve supplies of moisture were adequate. High temperatures were probably detrimental in some sections of the South Central States where droughty conditions developed. The crop is generally clean in most sections though at variable stages of growth. In many important areas soybeans were beginning to feel the need of added moisture in order to maintain optimum progress.

A yield of 17.4 bushels per acre is indicated by current condition. This is about two bushels under last year but a bushel over the 10-year (1932-41) average of 16.7. The greatest decline from last year's outturn is anticipated in the eastern Corn Belt. However, only four States in the northeastern and two in the southwestern portions of the soybean country are expected to run under their 10-year average yields. In the Southern States yields are relatively higher with respect to 10-year averages than are condition figures. Presumably this reflects the greater emphasis being placed on higher yielding oil varieties, plus some shift to more productive areas within States.

mbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas of 73 percent is right at the 10-year (1932-41) average, but is slightly lower than on August 1 last year. Condition is below average and under a year ago in a belt from Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia southwestward through Texas, this being offset by above average conditions in the Southeastern States and the northern fringe of the cowpea growing States.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be harvested for picking and threshing is indicated at 4,191,000 acres on the basis of growers' intentions as of August 1. This is about 22 percent above the acreage harvested last year and is the highest of record. Increases are shown for all peanut States, Oklahoma leading with a 100 percent increase.

Based on the acreage intended for picking and threshing, and with average weather for the remainder of the season, August 1 prospects point to a total of 2,986,450,000 pounds to be harvested in 1943. This is about 35 percent higher than the 2,206,935,000 pounds harvested in 1942 and almost  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the average quantity harvested in the 10-year (1932-41) period.

Growing conditions have been unusually satisfactory in the southeastern area, with fields generally reported as free of grass and peanuts making good progress. A record yield per acre is indicated from this area. Harvesting has begun in some sections.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area conditions have been almost as satisfactory. Indicated yields are higher than for any year except 1940. Peanut stands are good to excellent with vines making good progress. Fields are "laid by" relatively free of grass.

In the southwestern area the situation lacks uniformity. Dry weather has been a boon to cultivation, especially in view of the larger acreages and limited labor supply. Progress of growth has been slow, however, and with the crop rather late in some areas, yield prospects are varied, with ultimate yields subject largely to subsequent weather conditions, especially in northern Texas and Oklahoma. Yields indicated for Oklahoma and Texas are below average and below those of last year. Harvest has begun in southern Texas.

DRY BEANS: Almost 23 million bags of beans are indicated on August 1 for 1943 production -- a record crop on a record acreage but not a record yield per acre. Because of expansion for war needs, many acres were planted by new growers outside of old established bean districts and often under conditions not especially conducive to high yields per acre. However, the crop condition is rated 80 percent or roughly 4.5 points above the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The indicated yield of 899 pounds per acre is 62 pounds more than the 10-year average, but 36 pounds less than in 1942, when the August 1 condition was 82.5 percent. The indicated 1943 crop of 22,845,000 bags is 16 percent larger than the 1942 crop of 19,608,000 bags and 59 percent larger than the 10-year average of 14,325,000 bags.

In both Michigan and New York planting was delayed but the crop is now promising and with a moderately late fall could turn out very well. The Lima bean crop in California is expected to make about an average yield per acre but the State average yield of all beans in 1943 is below the 10-year average because large acreages of other kinds are on ground not usually considered bean land. In the Rocky Mountain-Great Plains Region the bean crop is expected to be very good on irrigated land but is less promising on the greatly expanded "dry land" acreage.

DRY PEAS: A record-breaking crop of 10 million bags of dry peas is now expected from the 716,000 acres for harvest this year. In 1942 a little more than 7 million bags were produced on 474,000 acres. These figures include some dry peas harvested from acreage originally intended for fresh market or processing but do not include Austrian Winter peas. The indicated production of this high protein war food crop is roughly four times the 10-year (1932-41) average. Five-sixths of the acreage and nine-tenths of the production is now in the three States of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, where the acreage has been greatly increased. In the important Palouse Country, planting was delayed by a backward spring and some late fields made a rather light set but quality is said to be good.

BROOMCORN: A production of broomcorn of 30,700 tons is estimated on the basis of August 1 condition and acreage remaining for harvest. This production is the smallest since 1939 and compares with 35,400 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 39,700 tons. Larger crops this year than last are estimated only in Kansas and Colorado, and in New Mexico the crop is expected to equal that of 1942.

Although the planted acreage in the United States was larger than last year, the harvested acreage is expected to be smaller. The 212,000 acres indicated for harvest this year are the smallest on record dating back to 1915. This acreage compared with 214,000 acres harvested a year ago, and 303,000 acres, the 10-year average. The largest reduction is shown in Illinois, where 40 percent fewer acres will be harvested. Less marked decreases are shown for Texas and Oklahoma. Abandonment of planted acreage, because of drought and other causes, is much heavier this year than last, particularly in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

The August 1 condition of 71 percent of normal compares with 75 percent in 1942 and the average of 60. This condition, and reported yields on August 1 indicates an average yield per acre of 290.0 pounds this year compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year average of 265.2 pounds.

HOPS: Production of hops in the 3 Pacific Coast States is estimated at 37,859,000 pounds on the basis of August 1 conditions. Production in 1942 was 34,896,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average is 37,992,000 pounds. Yield prospects improved slightly during July in all three States.

In Washington, relatively cool weather the first half of July and above normal temperatures the latter part of the month provided favorable growing conditions. There is some Red Spider and mildew in Western Washington but no disease is apparent in the main crop in the Yakima Valley. In Oregon, conditions are spotted. Downy mildew appeared in some yards a month ago but now has been cleaned up. Insect damage is not serious. In California, conditions are favorable and a good crop is in prospect. Some yards are late but no mildew has been observed.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1943 sugar beet crop of 7,434,000 tons, indicated on August 1, compares with 11,681,000 tons produced in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 9,834,000 tons.

The smaller 1943 crop is directly the result of decreased plantings which were 39 percent smaller than the record high plantings of 1942 and 30 percent below those of the 10-year average.

This year's crop is expected to yield 12.4 tons per harvested acre which is one-tenth of a ton higher than 1942 and six-tenths of a ton above the 10-year average per acre.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Yield prospects on August 1 improved from a month earlier in Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming and remained unchanged in the other leading States except in Ohio, where the expected yield has been lowered to 5.0 tons per acre - the poorest in many years.

The handicaps of unfavorable weather at planting time, delaying plantings, and damage by frost and flood were offset in most States by favorable growing conditions in July. The labor requirements for the smaller 1943 acreage compared with those of 1942 have enabled growers to keep fields in a better condition of cultivation compared with a year earlier. In the irrigated beet areas supplies of irrigation water are reported adequate to plentiful. On the other hand, growers are still concerned about the poor stand and late start of the crop in California. In Michigan beets are not expected to make as large a size as usual.

SUGAR CANE: A 1943 sugarcane crop of 6,718,000 tons is indicated by prospects as of August 1, compared with 6,044,000 tons last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 5,105,000 tons. The present forecast is based on a production of 5,662,000 tons in Louisiana and 1,056,000 tons in Florida. This year's yield per acre is expected to be 20.3 tons compared with the 10-year (1932-41) average of 18.5 tons.

The Louisiana crop got off to a slow start due to cold in early March and lack of sufficient moisture in May and June. However, July rains were beneficial and in most localities the early set-back has been partially overcome. The season has been excellent for cultivation and the crop has been generally well tended. The Florida crop appears to be in about average condition.

TOBACCO: Prospects as of August 1 point to a tobacco crop of 1,411,703,000 pounds this year, compared with 1,412,437,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,349,896,000 pounds. The present forecast is about 1 percent above that of July 1.

A flue cured tobacco crop of 795,074,000 pounds is now expected, compared with 771,499,000 pounds indicated a month ago. Such a crop would be about 2 percent less than the 1942 crop but nearly 8 percent above the 10-year average production. Yield per acre is turning out heavier in the Georgia-Florida area than earlier expected and much improvement took place in the Eastern belt following late June rains. Tobacco in the old belt area started late but made rapid growth during early July although slowed down due to hot weather in late July.

Prospective production of burley tobacco as of August 1 is 380,987,000 pounds, or about 1 percent below expectations a month earlier, compared with 343,177,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year average of 322,486,000 pounds. This year's crop is extremely irregular due to an unusually long planting season and "spotted" rainfall. Planting continued into the second week of July and some harvest took place during the same month in a few localities. Yield per acre, however, is expected to be only about 4 percent below last year and 10 percent above average.

The prospective production of dark fired tobacco declined during July from 69,306,000 pounds indicated on July 1 to 67,197,000 pounds based on August 1 conditions. Prospects for dark air cured declined from 33,025,000 pounds to 31,983,000 pounds. Late July rains over most of the dark tobacco areas of Kentucky and Tennessee will no doubt overcome much of the early July deterioration of tobacco in these States but Virginia dark tobacco entered August suffering from late July hot, dry weather.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Drought conditions were seriously affecting Maryland tobacco at the beginning of August. Plants are much under size and premature ripening and "firing" were taking place over most of the counties. Prospects point to only 24,850,000 pounds, compared with 26,625,000 indicated on July 1 and 31,008,000 pounds produced last year.

Cigar tobacco production, all classes, is now expected to be 111,522,000 pounds. This is 2 percent above the July 1 forecast, and compares with 121,269,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year average of 114,928,000 pounds.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of commercial apples in the United States is indicated by August 1 conditions to be 93,135,000 bushels compared with 128,597,000 bushels produced last year and the 8-year (1934-41) average of 121,788,000 bushels. In all regions of the country except the relatively unimportant South Central States, prospective production is less than last year, and in all regions less than the 8-year average. All important apple States except California expect smaller crops than in 1942, and all except California and Massachusetts are below the 8-year average.

In the North Atlantic Region, apples are generally clean and sizing well. Most early apples have been harvested and Wealthys are ready for market. Wealthys are indicated to be the only variety that will have a larger production than last year. All other important varieties are expected to have considerably smaller crops than in 1942 with Baldwin, Delicious, and Winesap varieties especially short. In all South Atlantic States, commercial apple production will be drastically less than last year. The region as a whole expects a crop only half the size of the production last year and only 59 percent of the 8-year average. A good crop of Wealthys is in prospect but production of most other varieties will be extremely short. Wealthy and McIntosh varieties will be moving in August and harvest of later varieties should start about September 1.

Total production in the North Central States is indicated to be 65 percent of last year and 71 percent of the 8-year average. Insect and disease damage is heavier than usual because of the cold, wet spring, which interferred with spraying. Wisconsin and Minnesota expect crops larger than last year. Early varieties in this region are producing crops about the same size as last year, however, production last year was considerably below the 8-year average for early varieties as a group for most States in this region. Conditions of fall and winter varieties vary widely between areas and varieties, but production generally will be considerably less than last year and less than the 8-year average. Prospects for Grimes Golden, Jonathans, Golden Delicious, and York Imperials are relatively better than for other fall and winter varieties. In the South Central States of Kentucky and Arkansas, commercial apple production is indicated to be above last year and only slightly below the 8-year average. Tennessee expects a crop about 88 percent of last year and 91 percent of the 8-year average. Prospects are generally better in these States for the fall and winter varieties than for summer apples.

In the West, prospective production is below last season and below the 8-year average in all commercial States except Montana, Utah, and California. In Idaho, May freezes damaged buds to such an extent that a crop only about 35 percent of last year and 18 percent of the 8-year average is in prospect. Washington production is indicated to be 23,184,000 bushels compared with 27,552,000 bushels last year and 28,168,000 bushels the 8-year average. The Delicious variety has the poorest

mfp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

prospects. Condition of Jonathan, Rome Beauty and some miscellaneous varieties is much below the 8-year average. Winesaps are expected to yield a crop about the same as the 8-year average. Oregon prospects declined during July and a crop 13 percent less than last year and 30 percent less than the 8-year average is now expected. In the Hood River Valley, Newtons will be in smaller quantity than last year but the quality should be better. Prospects for Delicious and Ortleys in the Hood River Valley and all apples in Union County are better than last year. In the commercial counties of the Willamette Valley and in Umatilla and Jackson Counties, however, the apple crop will be less than last year and in Malheur County the crop will be a near failure. Prospective production in California is 8,295,000 bushels compared with 5,979,000 bushels in 1942 and 7,674,000 bushels the 1934-41 average. The main harvest of Gravenstiens started about July 15. Late apples are making good progress and a crop of good quality is in prospect.

PEACHES: The indicated production of peaches totals 42,450,000 bushels, 36 percent less than the crop of 1942 and 23 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. Crop failures or very low productions are reported from New York and the New England States. The New Jersey crop is somewhat late, but of good volume, while the peach crop in Pennsylvania and Michigan are below average but of relatively good prospect.

Production in the 10 main southern peach States is expected to total 5,238,000 bushels, compared with 19,591,000 bushels in 1942, and 15,108,000 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. Short crops are due mainly to frost injury during the winter and spring. Indicated production in the western States points to a smaller volume than the very large crop of last year, although 15 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Colorado and Utah show prospect of larger crops than last year. Both Freestone and Clingstone peaches in California have made satisfactory development and are at the peak of harvest. Canning of Tuscans is finished, with mid-summer varieties now going to canneries in full volume. Many Freestones are already on the drying trays while out-of-State shipments of Freestone peaches to fresh markets have exceeded the amounts shipped in 1942. Peach crops in other producing States are generally less than last year.

PEARS: Although the production prospect of pears increased during July and is placed at 23,882,000 bushels, it is 22 percent less than the production of 1942 and 15 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The improvement is due mainly to advances shown in the Bartlett crops of Washington to 4,030,000 bushels and California to 10,251,000 bushels. Pear prospects in other important producing areas have held closely to earlier promise.

In Washington harvest of Bartletts in early areas is expected to begin about August 5 while canning supplies should be available about mid-August. Other varieties have likewise made good development and should total 1,500,000 bushels. Prospects of the Oregon Bartlett crop have not changed during July, with indications remaining at 1,380,000 bushels while other varieties point to a crop of 1,560,000 bushels. Harvest of Rouge River Barletts is expected to begin about August 9 while the crop in the Willamette and Hood River Valleys will probably start about August 19. The California Bartlett crop has come to maturity rapidly. Fresh shipments as well as deliveries to canneries are moving at a rapid pace. Both quality and sizes are exceedingly good. Other varieties of California pears indicate a crop of 1,125,000 bushels.

GRAPEs: The total United States grape crop for 1943, as indicated by condition on August 1, is placed at 2,671,150 tons, compared with 2,402,150 tons in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,354,460 tons. The indicated production for California consists of 512,000 tons of wine varieties, 459,000 tons of table varieties, and 1,513,000 tons of raisin types. In 1942 California produced 474,000 tons

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT**  
as of  
**August 1, 1943**

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

of wine varieties, 409,000 tons of table varieties, and 1,277,000 tons of raisin types. Growing conditions during July were favorable for the development of all three types of California grapes. Prospective production in the important States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, is below that of last season and below average.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange and lemon prospects continued favorable during July, while grapefruit remained less than both last year and average. The August 1 condition of all oranges from the 1943 bloom was 77 percent, compared with 74 percent on August 1 last year and 72 percent, the 10-year (1932-41) average. Condition of all U.S. grapefruit on August 1 averaged 60 percent -- 7 points less than a year earlier and 2 points less than the 10-year average. Condition of California lemons was 79 percent on August 1 compared with 75 percent on August 1, 1942 and 73 percent the 10-year average.

Florida citrus areas received frequent showers during July and groves are generally in good condition. Prospects for oranges are almost as good as a year ago but grapefruit prospects are considerably less favorable than a year ago, especially for the seeded varieties.

Condition of Texas citrus declined during July. The new crop has experienced almost continuous drought, with the exception of a brief period of good rains the latter part of May and early June. Citrus groves have had excellent care, however, and have usually been irrigated when necessary, although irrigation water has had a high salt content at times. The tropical storm which struck the Gulf Coast late in July did not reach the Texas citrus area. Grapefruit condition continues about 10 points below August 1 last year but oranges are 2 points above the August 1, 1942 condition.

California weather during July was very satisfactory for the development of citrus. Condition of oranges on August 1 was 80 percent compared with 74 a year earlier. Condition of all grapefruit was 81 percent compared with 77 percent a year earlier. Arizona citrus trees continue in excellent condition and have a heavy set of fruit. Present prospects indicate that production for the coming season (1943-44) will greatly exceed that of the past season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 71,400 tons, 8 percent smaller than in 1942, but 3 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Indicated production in California is 68,000 tons compared with 72,000 tons in 1942. California plums continue to be marketed in volume with a total of 3,493 cars shipped through July 31 this season compared with 2,747 cars for the corresponding period last year. Good sizes and quality have been maintained.

A relatively good crop of dried prunes is in prospect in California. Production in 1943 is estimated at 191,000 tons, slightly below average but 12 percent larger than the production of last season. California prunes continued to make good development during July, and indications point to fruit of good size and quality. It appears that harvest of the California crop will be relatively early.

In Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, the total production of prunes for all purposes is indicated to be 124,500 tons (fresh basis), compared with 113,300 tons in 1942 and the 10-year average of 146,950 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are grown mainly for canning and drying, prospects compared with last season are much better than in the eastern portions of these States. Harvest of the main crop for fresh shipment from eastern Washington and Oregon is expected to get under way the third week of August. Shipments for canning from the western areas of

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

these States probably will begin about September 1; and for drying, about a week to ten days later. Although Idaho prune prospects improved during July, indicated production is the lowest of record. The crop was materially damaged by spring freezes.

## APRICOTS, FIGS,

AND OLIVES: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is placed at 107,500 tons, less than one-half the crop of last season and the 10-year (1932-41) average production. Indicated production in California is 82,000 tons, the smallest of record. Harvest of this light crop was completed in all producing areas by the end of July. Washington apricot harvest reached a peak about August 1. The crop is variable but production is turning out about as expected earlier in the season. Indicated production of apricots in Utah is the largest of record.

Condition of California figs on August 1 was reported at 87 percent, the same as a year earlier but 8 points higher than the 10-year average condition. Growing conditions during July continued favorable for the development of California figs. Growers' deliveries of dried figs will begin during late August. The August 1 condition of California olives, reported at 55 percent, is 7 points below that of 1942 but is about the same as the 10-year (1932-41) average. The fruit "set" is developing favorably but it is not probable that tonnage will be as large as that of last season.

## WALNUTS, ALMONDS,

AND FILBERTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 63,700 tons, 5 percent larger than the crop of 1942, and 19 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Production in California is placed at 58,000 tons, compared with 57,000 tons last season. Growing conditions during July were relatively favorable for the development of California walnuts. Although hot weather during the latter part of the month may have lowered the average quality in some localities, total tonnage probably has not been affected to any great extent. In Oregon, walnuts are showing good development, with "sizes" larger than at this time last season. Prospects are, however, very irregular between orchards, particularly in Douglas County where late spring frosts caused considerable damage.

The California almond crop is estimated at 17,000 tons, 23 percent smaller than the record crop of 1942, but 35 percent above average. The almond "set" is very irregular but prospects appear somewhat better than indicated on July 1. Orchards are in good condition and relatively free from insect and disease damage.

Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is the largest of record. Indicated production is 6,430 tons, nearly three times as large as average and 51 percent larger than the 1942 production. The Oregon crop is estimated at 5,600 tons, compared with 3,600 tons last season. Growing conditions during July were unusually favorable for the development of Oregon filberts, and it now appears that harvest will not be so late as was expected earlier in the season.

CHERRIES: The 1943 cherry crop is short. Total production in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 123,380 tons -- 3,310 tons less than indicated on July 1. Indicated production this season is 37 percent less than 1942 production and 18 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. Harvesting is nearly completed except for English Morellos in New York. Very short crops were produced in eastern and central States. In Montana and Idaho cherry production was considerably below average. California, however, is the only western State showing smaller production in 1943 than in 1942.

Sweet varieties, grown principally in the West, produced relatively better crops than sour varieties, which predominate in the central and eastern sections. Production of "sweets" is placed at 76,650 tons, compared with 90,960 tons in 1942. Sour cherry production in 1943 was less than one-half that of 1942 -- 46,730 and 105,240 tons, respectively.

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PECANS: Total pecan production, based on August 1 conditions, is estimated at 98,910,000 pounds, compared with 78,800,000 pounds in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 91,113,000 pounds. Indicated production of improved varieties is 45,194,000 pounds, 1 percent below the production of 1942 but 39 percent above average. The prospective crop of seedling nuts is 53,716,000 pounds, nearly two-thirds larger than the unusually small crop of 1942 but 8 percent smaller than average.

Growing conditions during July were relatively favorable in the pecan-producing States east of the Mississippi River, and good crops are in prospect. In Georgia the Schley variety is expected to have the largest production in recent years, and prospects for Stewart pecans are better than indicated earlier in the season. Below average crops are indicated in Oklahoma and Texas due largely to insect damage, particularly by the case-bearer.

POTATOES: July weather was favorable for the development of the potato crop in most of the important late States and the August 1 estimate is 2 percent larger than indicated on July 1. Total production in the United States is now placed at 443,067,000 bushels, compared with 371,150,000 bushels in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 363,332,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre on the large acreage of 1943 is 131.7 bushels, compared with 136.9 bushels in 1942, and the 10-year average of 116.9 bushels.

In the 3 Eastern late surplus States, as a group, August 1 condition points to an excellent yield per acre although hot, dry weather in Pennsylvania caused some damage through tip burn and wilting. The 5 Central surplus States show prospects for a good yield per acre but, with plantings made at a later average date than usual, much acreage will run the hazard of damage from fall frosts. Apparently late blight is less prevalent than usual in both the Eastern and Central States. Most of the improvement in yield prospects between July 1 and August 1 occurred in these groups of States.

The 10 Western Surplus States show evidence of a slightly smaller crop than was indicated on July 1. Prospects in Idaho are moderately below those of July 1 because of some damage from low temperatures in the Upper Snake River Valley on July 12 and the general lateness of the crop. Nebraska's crop prospects also declined some in July due to high temperatures. Other States of the Western group show as good or better prospects than on July 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective production of sweetpotatoes shows a 2 percent decline since July 1 due largely to set-backs received by the crop in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. But the prospective yield per acre for the whole country remains above the 10-year (1932-41) average and, with a substantial increase in acreage this season, production is indicated to be 24 percent larger than the crop of 1942. The 1943 crop is now placed at 81,255,000 bushels, compared with 65,380,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 69,291,000 bushels.

During July, hot, dry weather retarded growth in many areas and caused serious damage in Arkansas and Oklahoma. In parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee significant damage to the crop also occurred. Losses were partially offset by improvement in the crop in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, where good growing weather prevailed and unusually high yields are in prospect. Harvesting of early acreage in many southern areas and in Texas got under way in July.

hsj

-18-

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PASTURES

Farm pastures throughout the nation showed about the usual decline in condition during July, despite above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for the month. With the exception of sections along the North and Central Atlantic seaboard, much of the Southwest, and a large area in the lower Mississippi Valley and South Central States, pastures were reported as in good to excellent condition on August 1. The pasture condition on August 1 for the country as a whole was 82 percent of normal compared with 87<sup>percent</sup>/<sub>a year</sub> earlier and 66 percent for the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The condition of pastures in practically all of the northern Dairy Belt is reported as good to excellent. An abundance of rain fell during July in the Southeast, west Gulf districts, upper Mississippi Valley and a limited central area and as a result pastures in these regions were in much better shape than usual for this late in the season. Continued dry, hot weather has adversely affected pastures from New Hampshire to Virginia, being particularly noticeable in south-central Pennsylvania, Maryland, southern Delaware and northern Virginia.

A large area in the lower Mississippi Valley and southern Great Plains States has been subjected to a prolonged dry spell and pastures here were reported as in fair to extremely poor shape. Pastures in southwest Tennessee, central and eastern Arkansas and northern Mississippi have been severely damaged by lack of moisture. Pastures in scattered sections of the Southwest were still badly in need of rain on August 1. Ranges are generally in good condition except in the Inter-Mountain region and on the lower levels of the northern and middle Rocky Mountain regions.

MILK PRODUCTION

This year milk production equalled the previous high record for July in 1942 with the total for the month estimated at 11-3/4 billion pounds. The decline of 7 percent in production from the peak month of June was practically the same as in the 5-year period 1937-41. As compared with July 1942, larger numbers of milk cows on farms were sufficient to offset a somewhat lower rate of production per cow. Principal dairy products manufactured in July, including creamery butter, American cheese, condensed, evaporated and dried whole milk, utilized about 2 percent less milk than in the same month last year, while more milk was used for other purposes, principally fluid consumption.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES  
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total		Daily average per capita		
	Average:	: 1943	Average :	:	1943
1937-41	1942	1943	1942	1937-41	1942
	Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds
June	11,432	12,555	12,600	100	2.91
July	10,673	11,765	11,765	100	2.62
Jan.-July Incl.	66,161	73,428	73,426	100.0	2.38
					2.58
					2.55

Milk production per cow declined about as usual during July, but somewhat more rapidly than a year ago. On August 1 the national average milk production per cow was between 2 and 3 percent lower than on the same date in 1942. Although pastures have been good in northern sections of the country, above-normal July temperatures have not been conducive to maintaining milk flow. In the important northern dairy area from Wisconsin eastward August 1 production per cow dropped back to 4 percent below 1942. In the West North Central and South Central regions, production per cow in herd continued below a year ago, being held down by an unusually small proportion of milk cows in production. In the country as a whole August 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.55 pounds, compared with a record high for the date of 15.97 pounds in 1942 and a 1932-41 average of 14.40 pounds. In these herds 74.2 percent of the milk cows were reported milked compared with 75.5 last August 1.

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1943

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

**JUNE MILK COW NUMBERS:** Continued expansion of milk cow numbers through mid-1943 was indicated by the June reports from some 178,000 farm milking herds obtained in the Department of Agriculture's semi-annual livestock survey. Estimates based on results of the survey, which is carried out in cooperation with the rural carriers of the Post Office Department, showed that the number of milk cows on farms was about 2-1/2 percent greater than in June 1942, and probably about 12 percent greater than in early 1938, when numbers resumed their upward trend. The expansion during the past year, however, was at a somewhat slower rate than in the two preceding years (beginning June 1).

Increases in milk cow numbers were rather general except in the Northeast and California. Most of the important central dairy States showed gains of 2 to 3 percent. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Missouri were each up 3 percent, while eastern Corn Belt States and Iowa showed smaller increases. Sharpest increases were recorded chiefly in the central Great Plains, and in the South. Nebraska and Oklahoma both had 6 percent more milk cows than in mid-1942, while Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama were up 5 percent. Increases of 4 percent were evident in South Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Arizona.

A number of States showed slight decreases in milk cow numbers during the past year, including California, Vermont and Massachusetts with declines of 2 percent each. In New York, South Dakota and some less important States, milk cow numbers were unchanged from a year ago. In the Pacific Northwest the rate of increase appears to have slowed down materially, with increases in Idaho, Washington and Oregon limited to 2 percent.

**HEIFER CALVES SAVED THIS SPRING:** June reports from farmers indicate that groundwork is being laid for considerable expansion in dairy herds two years from now. This Spring's heifer calves reported saved for milk cows show an increase of about 8 to 9 percent over a year ago. The extent to which these intentions will actually materialize as increased milk cow numbers two years hence will depend, of course, considerably on future developments and may be altered appreciably by changes in feed conditions, price relationships and other factors which cannot be foreseen at this time.

The average number of heifer calves saved per hundred milk cows this June was the highest reported in records going back to 1930, exceeding last year by about 6 percent and the previous high figure recorded in 1930 by 4 percent. As shown in the table below, the number of 1943 heifer calves saved in relation to the number of cows on farms was at the highest level of recent years in all major groups of States, with increases over a year ago, especially sharp in the North Atlantic and Central areas.

## MILK COWS ON FARMS, AND HEIFER CALVES SAVED FOR MILK COWS, JUNE 1941-43

Region	Number of milk cows as percent of previous year			Spring-born heifer calves saved relative to milk cows on farms 1/ (1932-41 Average = 100)		
	June 1941	June 1942	June 1943	June 1941	June 1942	June 1943
N. At.	101.6	99.7	100.4	101.0	100.4	111.1
E.N.C.	102.9	102.7	102.5	105.4	106.5	115.9
W.N.C.	103.2	103.8	102.9	111.8	113.4	119.8
S. At.	102.5	103.7	103.0	106.2	107.6	110.0
S. Cent.	104.0	104.3	104.3	101.6	106.6	111.6
West	104.5	103.6	100.7	109.0	111.3	114.1
U.S.	103.1	103.1	102.6	106.1	108.6	115.3

1/ Note that this is an index number based on June Reports on "Number of this Spring's heifer calves being saved for milk cows" and number of "all milk cows in herd."

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943.BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

About 4,532,000,000 eggs were produced on farms in July -- 11 percent more than in July last year and 41 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. July egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country except in the West where it was the largest since 1931. The aggregate production for the first 7 months of this year was the largest on record for that period -- 14 percent above last year and 44 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during July was 13.7 eggs, compared with 13.9 last year and the 10-year average of 12.8. A record high rate for the month was set in the North Central States, but it was below last year in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Production per layer in the United States for the first 7 months of this year was 98.1 eggs, compared with 98.8 last year, and 89.4, the 10-year average for the period.

There were about 330,154,000 layers on farms during July, an increase of 12 percent from last year and 31 percent above the 10-year average. Farmers reduced their layers 7 percent from June to July this year, compared with a reduction of 5 percent last year. The marketings of layers can be expected to be relatively heavier during the remainder of this year than last, because numbers are reaching the maximum capacity of available housing and the prospective feed supplies are estimated to be 20 percent less per animal unit than a year ago.

There were about 344,387,000 pullets not yet of laying age on farms August 1, an increase of 13 percent from a year ago and 36 percent above the 5-year (1938-42) average. There was a record number in all parts of the country with the largest increase -- 17 percent -- in the West-North Central States and the smallest -- 3 percent -- in the Western States.

PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS AUGUST 1  
(Thousands)

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
Av. 1938-42	34,981	55,213	72,644	22,135	45,109	22,481	252,563
1942	40,867	63,555	94,174	24,450	54,552	26,885	304,483
1943	47,103	68,406	110,603	28,109	62,383	27,783	344,387

Numbers of eggs set and chicks hatched during July were the largest of record for the month and more than twice as large as last year. A strong demand continues for heavy breed chicks for commercial broilers in spite of an estimated 11 percent reduction in the potential feed grain supplies and a 10 percent increase in livestock and poultry numbers this year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 36.3 cents per dozen, compared with 29.5 cents a year ago and 17.9 cents the 10-year (1932-41) average. They advanced 1.1 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 2.1 cents last year and an average of 1.7 cents. Chicken prices advanced slightly during the month ending July 15 although marketings were considerably heavier than last year. Mid-July prices received for chickens averaged 25.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 18.7 cents a year ago and 13.8 cents, the 10-year average. Turkey prices have remained practically at maximum O. P. A. ceiling levels since last December. On July 15 they were 28.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 18.9 cents a year ago and 14.5 cents, the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration at July 15 prices was \$2.12 per 100 pounds, which is 26 percent higher than a year ago and 69 percent above the 10-year average. Because of steadily rising feed prices without corresponding rises in prices of eggs and poultry the egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships have become less favorable as the season advanced.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	CORN, ALL		OATS		BARLEY	
	Indicated Aug. 1943	Yield per acre	Indicated Aug. 1943	Yield per acre	Indicated Aug. 1943	Yield per acre
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Me.	41.0	697	38.0	3,382	28.0	112
N.H.	42.0	630	39.0	273	--	--
Vt.	38.0	2,508	30.0	1,440	24.0	120
Mass.	42.0	1,722	33.0	198	--	--
R. I.	38.0	304	32.0	32	--	--
Conn.	41.0	2,050	33.0	132	--	--
N.Y.	34.5	22,149	21.0	12,558	20.0	2,320
N.J.	43.0	7,912	30.0	1,290	25.5	178
Pa.	40.0	53,360	27.0	22,707	25.0	3,350
Ohio	42.0	144,900	28.0	35,028	21.0	.882
Ind.	44.0	191,708	24.5	35,574	20.0	1,620
Ill.	45.0	393,660	34.0	115,328	24.0	2,448
Mich.	32.0	48,256	26.0	31,148	18.0	3,060
Wis.	40.0	101,120	37.0	96,940	28.0	9,576
Minn.	41.0	216,767	36.5	157,936	21.5	29,348
Iowa	52.0	565,136	39.0	189,345	27.5	1,238
Mo.	26.0	117,260	24.5	52,846	18.5	2,608
N. Dak.	19.0	21,603	35.0	74,410	25.5	69,998
S. Dak.	21.5	75,508	34.0	79,118	21.0	44,982
Nebr.	28.5	233,330	33.0	69,927	20.0	30,200
Kans.	24.0	78,120	24.5	45,766	14.0	15,330
Del.	28.5	3,762	28.0	140	30.0	240
Md.	33.0	15,576	28.0	1,232	23.0	1,840
Va.	26.5	35,272	21.5	3,225	21.0	1,575
W.Va.	32.0	13,344	22.5	1,845	22.5	248
N.C.	22.0	52,030	22.0	6,094	20.0	760
S.C.	16.0	24,240	22.0	14,520	19.0	247
Ga.	11.5	41,756	19.5	10,120	17.0	136
Fla.	10.5	7,780	15.0	165	--	--
Ky.	24.0	68,400	20.0	2,000	21.0	2,121
Tenn.	21.5	61,662	21.5	3,332	17.0	1,870
Ala.	14.5	45,080	20.5	4,182	--	--
Miss.	14.0	39,298	29.0	8,700	--	--
Ark.	12.5	24,488	25.0	6,700	15.0	120
La.	15.5	21,406	30.0	3,630	--	--
Okla.	12.0	23,112	18.0	21,996	9.5	4,750
Tex.	16.5	89,397	19.0	15,694	14.0	3,682
Mont.	18.0	3,420	38.0	17,822	30.5	15,677
Idaho	44.0	1,716	39.0	6,864	34.0	12,852
Wyo.	14.0	1,484	28.5	3,448	27.5	3,245
Colo.	15.0	13,890	31.0	5,332	24.0	18,408
N.Mex.	13.5	2,524	22.5	608	20.0	520
Ariz.	11.0	385	30.0	210	31.0	1,612
Utah	27.0	729	39.0	1,677	43.0	6,708
Nev.	30.0	120	39.0	312	37.0	888
Wash.	37.0	1,221	47.0	8,883	37.0	9,287
Oreg.	32.5	1,625	34.0	9,860	32.0	8,320
Calif.	31.0	2,294	33.0	5,577	28.0	36,372
U.S.	30.5	2,874,711	31.4	1,189,546	23.1	348,848

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

## Preliminary 1943

State	Yield per	Production
	acre	
N.Y.	18.5	4,606
N.J.	20.5	984
Pa.	17.5	13,658
Ohio	16.0	24,816
Ind.	16.0	15,872
Ill.	17.0	17,170
Mich.	18.0	11,250
Wis.	19.5	624
Minn.	18.5	2,516
Iowa	20.5	2,870
Mo.	14.0	12,656
S.Dak.	13.0	2,158
Nebr.	21.5	61,598
Kans.	14.5	150,597
Del.	19.0	1,064
Md.	17.5	4,935
Va.	13.0	5,863
W.Va.	13.5	1,053
N.C.	12.5	5,950
S.C.	11.5	3,105
Ga.	11.0	2,255
Ky.	13.5	4,131
Tenn.	12.0	4,116
Ala.	11.5	150
Miss.	28.0	224
Ark.	11.0	198
Okla.	9.5	32,044
Tex.	11.3	35,697
Mont.	22.0	19,778
Idaho	23.0	10,879
Wyo.	18.5	2,202
Colo.	23.0	26,956
N.Mex.	8.0	1,824
Ariz.	21.0	462
Utah	19.0	3,078
Nev.	32.0	128
Wash.	27.0	25,569
Oreg.	26.5	11,607
Calif.	19.5	9,204
U.S.	15.8	533,857

Thous. bu.

Bushels

Production

State	Yield per	Production
	acre	

Thous. bu.

Production

Bushels

Thous. bu.

Bushels

Production

Bushels

Thous. bu.

Production

Bushels

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Indi-			Average	1942	1942
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated	Average	1942	1942	Indicated
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1943	1943	1943	1942	1943
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	10	7	6	16.0	17.0	15.0	170	119	90
Vt.	2	1	1	19.9	19.0	19.0	31	19	19
N.Y.	136	122	150	17.3	18.5	17.0	2,353	2,257	2,550
Pa.	130	110	132	18.6	19.5	19.5	2,415	2,145	2,574
Ohio	17	12	20	16.6	18.0	17.5	290	216	350
Ind.	13	7	16	13.6	13.0	13.0	182	91	208
Ill.	6	6	12	15.2	13.0	14.0	94	78	168
Mich.	23	26	56	14.2	17.0	16.0	323	442	896
Wis.	14	14	18	12.5	15.0	15.0	179	210	270
Minn.	17	30	32	10.6	14.0	13.0	181	420	416
Iowa	5	2	2	14.1	16.0	16.0	66	32	32
Mo.	1	1	1	11.0	10.0	9.0	11	10	9
N.Dak.	4	6	11	7.6	10.5	11.0	38	63	121
S.Dak.	3	1	2	8.0	14.0	11.0	22	14	22
Md.	5	5	5	19.0	19.5	18.5	101	98	92
Va.	10	8	9	14.2	16.0	15.0	138	128	135
W.Va.	18	11	12	17.3	19.0	19.0	303	209	228
N.C.	4	5	4	14.6	17.0	16.0	60	85	64
Ky.	2	2	2	10.8	11.0	12.0	22	22	24
Tenn.	2	2	2	12.3	14.5	13.0	25	29	26
U.S.	424	378	493	16.6	17.7	16.8	7,029	6,687	8,2

## ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

Ill.	2	2	1	22.7	32.5	27.0	43	65	27
Iowa	1/ 4	1	1	1/21.7	20.0	21.0	1/ 95	20	21
Mo.	55	84	83	14.7	20.0	17.0	885	1,680	1,411
N.Dak.	--	2	2	--	12.0	11.0	--	24	22
S.Dak.	1/88	199	209	1/ 8.4	13.3	12.0	1/829	2,649	2,508
Nebr.	131	133	140	10.8	14.6	14.5	1,504	1,936	2,030
Kans.	927	1,082	1,401	10.1	16.8	15.0	10,758	18,124	21,015
Ark.	13	8	10	12.5	14.8	9.0	157	118	90
La.	2	1	2	14.8	18.0	14.0	37	18	28
Okla.	790	821	1,059	9.7	12.9	10.5	7,869	10,614	11,120
Tex.	2,097	3,004	3,965	14.4	19.9	19.0	31,243	59,675	75,335
Colo.	109	127	131	8.2	13.7	11.0	1,007	1,744	1,441
N.Mex.	153	254	272	11.7	16.0	14.0	1,957	4,060	3,808
Ariz.	27	34	48	29.0	35.0	33.0	780	1,190	1,584
Calif.	126	144	115	33.8	37.0	34.0	4,313	5,328	3,910
U.S.	4,508	5,896	7,439	13.1	18.2	16.7	61,294	107,245	124,350

1/ Short-time average.

## BROOMCORN

	Thousand acres		Pounds		Tons	
Ill.	38	15	9	502	385	520
Kans.	28	12	13	190	320	325
Okla.	108	62	56	252	385	285
Tex.	29	21	16	296	315	330
Colo.	50	59	66	179	290	270
N.Mex.	51	45	52	230	300	260
U.S.	303	214	212	265.2	330.4	290.0

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## RYE

State	Preliminary 1943		State	Preliminary 1943	
	Yield per acre	Production		Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thousand bushels		Bushels	Thousand bushel
N.Y.	16.5	280	W.Va.	11.0	44
N.J.	16.0	224	N.C.	9.0	351
Pa.	13.0	624	S.C.	8.5	272
Ohio	14.0	1,204	Ga.	8.0	184
Ind.	12.0	1,560	Ky.	12.0	240
Ill.	10.5	546	Tenn.	9.0	306
Mich.	11.5	736	Okla.	6.5	741
Wis.	10.5	1,144	Tex.	7.0	231
Minn.	14.0	1,722	Mont.	14.0	490
Iowa	15.5	170	Idaho	15.0	120
Mo.	11.0	605	Wyo.	11.5	196
N.Dak.	12.5	5,750	Colo.	12.5	1,500
S.Dak.	11.0	5,742	N.Mex.	9.0	171
Nebr.	12.0	5,052	Utah	8.5	51
Kans.	11.0	1,342	Wash.	12.0	372
Del.	13.5	148	Oreg.	14.0	350
Md.	13.0	286	Calif.	12.5	112
Va.	11.5	448	U.S.	11.6	33,314

## FLAXSEED

State	Indicated 1943		State	Indicated 1943	
	Yield per acre	Production		Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thousand bushels		Bushels	Thousand bushel
Ill.	12.0	168	Okla.	7.5	352
Mich.	8.0	40	Tex.	7.7	285
Wis.	12.0	144	Mont.	8.5	4,768
Minn.	10.0	17,700	Idaho	10.0	30
Iowa	12.5	3,762	Wyo.	5.0	15
Mo.	6.5	124	Ariz.	21.0	483
N.Dak.	7.0	12,859	Wash.	12.0	24
S.Dak.	10.5	6,352	Oreg.	12.0	60
Nebr.	9.0	99	Calif.	17.0	5,015
Kans.	7.0	2,051	U.S.	9.3	54,331

## SUGAR BEETS

	Short tons	Thous. short tons	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Ohio	5.0	100	Wyo.	13.5
Mich.	7.0	406	Colo.	14.0
Nebr.	14.5	740	Utah	13.5
Mont.	12.5	738	Calif.	14.0
Idaho	13.5	608	Other States	11.3
			U.S.	1,020
				7,434

## RICE

State	Indicated 1943		Stocks on farms Aug. 1 <sup>17</sup>	1943
	Yield per	Average		
	acre	1932-41		
	Bushels	Thous. bushels		Thousand bushels
Ark.	51.0	13,770	46	11
La.	39.0	24,609	90	20
Tex.	50.0	19,800	9	46
Calif.	57.0	12,597	--	--
U.S.	46.6	70,776	146	77
1/ 3 States only.				55

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production						
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
	Short tons		Short tons		Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons	
Louisiana	17.3	17.5	19.0	4,436	5,177	5,662				
Florida	33.0	31.4	32.0	669	867	1,056				
Total	18.5	18.7	20.3	5,105	6,044	6,718				

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage <sup>1/</sup>			Yield_per_acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
Va.	141	153	164	1,116	1,150	1,300	157,688	175,950	213,200
N.C.	235	266	293	1,122	1,250	1,325	264,778	332,500	388,221
Penn.	10	9	18	706	750	725	6,870	6,750	13,050
Total									
(Va.-N.C.area)	386	428	475	1,110	1,204	1,294	429,336	515,200	614,471
S.C.	15	55	75	657	525	550	9,880	28,875	41,250
Ga.	560	1,029	1,152	682	610	825	385,196	627,690	950,400
Fla.	71	120	136	598	580	800	43,424	69,600	108,800
Ala.	273	516	619	670	650	825	185,278	335,400	510,675
Miss.	30	50	56	501	500	500	14,986	25,000	28,000
Total									
(S.E. area)	949	1,770	2,038	667	614	804	638,763	1,086,565	1,639,125
Ark.	21	40	60	410	380	340	8,727	15,200	20,400
La.	11	26	30	403	340	370	4,585	8,840	11,100
Okla.	49	265	530	489	570	425	24,454	151,050	225,250
Tex.	232	896	1,058	474	480	450	108,912	430,080	476,100
Total									
(S.W. area)	314	1,227	1,678	471	493	437	146,678	605,170	732,850

J.S. 1,648 3,425 4,191 732.8 644.4 712.6 1,214.777 2,206,935 2,986,4501/ Equivalent solid acreage.2/ Revised.

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## TAME HAY

## ALFALFA HAY 1/

## CLOVER &amp; TIMOTHY HAY 1/

Indicated Aug. 1943

Indicated Aug. 1943

Indicated Aug. 1943

State : Yield per :

acre

Production

acre

Production

acre

Production

Tons

Thous. tons

Tons

Thous. tons

Tons

Thous. tons

Me.	0.95	859	1.60	10	1.10	518
N.H.	1.20	413	2.15	11	1.35	221
Vt.	1.30	1,130	2.30	46	1.40	710
Mass.	1.50	537	2.25	38	1.65	361
R.I.	1.40	49	2.25	2	1.55	25
Conn.	1.55	436	2.65	69	1.60	216
N.Y.	1.50	5,876	2.00	960	1.50	4,126
N.J.	1.75	424	2.35	160	1.55	170
Pa.	1.50	3,364	2.00	560	1.45	2,536
Ohio	1.50	3,670	1.90	882	1.40	2,307
Ind.	1.35	2,564	1.75	900	1.20	1,115
Ill.	1.30	3,419	2.00	988	1.15	1,175
Mich.	1.50	4,088	1.70	2,268	1.35	1,639
Wis.	1.85	7,141	2.35	2,277	1.70	4,585
Minn.	1.80	5,413	2.20	3,106	1.55	1,393
Iowa	1.65	5,270	2.40	2,275	1.30	2,230
Mo.	1.12	3,534	2.50	778	1.00	900
N.Dak.	1.45	1,230	1.60	307	1.40	7
S.Dak.	1.25	789	1.40	385	1.05	12
Nebr.	1.65	1,546	1.75	1,251	1.20	10
Kans.	1.75	1,699	1.90	1,379	1.25	36
Del.	1.30	90	2.50	10	1.35	38
Md.	1.35	580	2.00	80	1.30	367
Va.	1.15	1,626	2.20	143	1.30	516
W.Va.	1.25	988	2.15	101	1.25	485
N.C.	1.05	1,300	2.10	15	1.15	69
S.C.	.75	556	1.70	5	--	--
Ga.	.55	883	1.85	9	.85	3
Fla.	.60	86	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1.30	2,245	1.90	410	1.20	368
Tenn.	1.05	2,137	1.95	214	1.10	177
Ala.	.77	906	1.60	8	.85	4
Miss.	1.10	982	2.20	145	1.00	7
Ark.	.95	1,194	1.90	144	1.10	19
La.	1.05	355	1.75	49	1.00	14
Okla.	1.10	1,246	1.90	515	--	--
Tex.	.90	1,338	2.45	318	--	--
Mont.	1.55	1,866	1.75	1,194	1.60	294
Idaho	2.10	2,125	2.35	1,833	1.35	161
Wyo.	1.40	729	1.60	469	1.35	146
Colo.	1.70	1,669	2.00	1,226	1.45	231
N.Mex.	2.20	418	2.65	360	1.05	13
Ariz.	2.30	658	2.55	525	--	--
Utah	1.93	953	2.00	870	1.55	36
Nev.	1.95	374	2.20	306	1.35	32
Wash.	1.95	1,851	2.50	785	2.05	400
Oreg.	1.90	1,659	2.50	735	1.75	203
Calif.	2.95	5,348	4.30	3,767	1.85	68
U.S.	1.45	87,613	2.18	32,888	1.41	27,943

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespediza.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT**  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	WILD HAY	PASTURE	SOYBEANS	COWPEAS
State	Yield per acre	Production 1932-41	Condition Aug. 1 1932-41	Condition Aug. 1 1942
	Tons	Thous. tons	Percent	Percent
Me.	1.00	6	79	91
N.H.	.95	8	77	80
Vt.	1.10	9	80	97
Mass.	.95	10	73	79
R.I.	.95	1	72	81
Conn.	1.10	7	76	75
N.Y.	1.00	55	66	85
N.J.	1.35	20	67	73
Pa.	1.15	16	70	83
Ohio	.85	4	70	89
Ind.	1.00	5	66	86
Ill.	.85	15	67	80
Mich.	.90	26	64	88
Wis.	1.25	106	65	86
Minn.	1.10	1,358	64	91
Iowa	1.20	132	68	96
Mo.	1.25	188	59	78
N.Dak.	1.00	1,785	57	93
S.Dak.	.70	1,390	49	83
Nebr.	.75	2,036	54	81
Kans.	1.20	694	51	81
Del.	1.00	1	76	80
Md.	.90	4	71	64
Va.	.90	10	80	84
W.Va.	1.00	19	77	88
N.C.	1.25	20	78	93
S.C.	1.00	8	69	86
Ga.	.85	23	76	83
Fla.	--	--	81	87
Ky.	1.00	20	75	84
Tenn.	.90	33	76	68
Ala.	.80	31	79	78
Miss.	.85	47	78	61
Ark.	.95	140	69	52
La.	1.10	25	79	73
Oklahoma	1.05	485	56	64
Tex.	1.00	200	68	72
Mont.	.95	708	67	94
Idaho	1.15	161	80	89
Wyo.	.80	346	71	86
Colo.	1.00	412	63	79
N.Mex.	.80	17	66	74
Ariz.	.80	2	78	73
Utah	1.20	89	71	73
Nev.	1.00	219	84	97
Wash.	1.15	48	72	83
Oreg.	1.10	286	75	87
Calif.	1.35	261	77	83
U.S.	1.92	11,486	66	82

### 1 Short-time average.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

	Type	Yield	Production	Class and type	Type	Yield	Production	Class and type	Type	Yield	Production
	No.	per acre:	Thous. Lb.	Lb.	No.	per acre:	Thous. Lb.	Lb.	No.	per acre:	Thous. Lb.
<b>FLUE-CURED:</b>											
Virginia	900	78,300	78,300	Indiana	900	900	900	Indiana	900	900	180
North Carolina	880	201,520	201,520	Kentucky	930	930	930	Kentucky	930	930	12,648
Total Old Belt	886	279,820	279,820	Tennessee	950	950	950	Tennessee	950	950	3,515
Eastern North Carolina Belt	1,025	289,050	289,050	Total One Sucker	934	934	934	Total One Sucker	934	934	16,345
North Carolina	1,000	65,000	65,000	Total Green River (Ky.)	925	925	925	Total Green River (Ky.)	925	925	13,412
South Carolina	950	85,500	85,500	Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	825	Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	2,228
Total South Carolina Belt	971	150,500	150,500	Total air-cured (dark)	37	922	922	Total air-cured (dark)	37	922	31,383
Georgia	900	64,800	64,800	CIGAR-TILLER:	41	1,350	43,200	CIGAR-TILLER:	41	1,350	43,200
Florida	790	10,744	10,744	Pennsylvania SeedLeaf	42	1,025	7,482	Pennsylvania SeedLeaf	42	1,025	7,482
Alabama	800	160	160	Miami Valley (Ohio)	41	1,290	50,682	Miami Valley (Ohio)	41	1,290	50,682
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	832	75,704	75,704	Total cigar filler	41	1,290	50,682	Total cigar filler	41	1,290	50,682
<b>FLUE-CURED:</b>				<b>CIGAR BINDER:</b>				<b>CIGAR BINDER:</b>			
21	850	11,900	11,900	Massachusetts	51	1,650	165	Massachusetts	51	1,650	165
22	650	12,580	12,580	Connecticut	51	1,600	9,760	Connecticut	51	1,600	9,760
22	950	25,650	25,650	Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,601	9,325	Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,601	9,325
23	915	38,230	38,230	Massachusetts	52	1,770	7,611	Massachusetts	52	1,770	7,611
23	875	14,262	14,262	Connecticut	52	1,709	3,840	Connecticut	52	1,709	3,840
23	875	2,625	2,625	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,709	11,451	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,709	11,451
23	875	16,887	16,887	New York	53	1,200	720	New York	53	1,200	720
24	900	180	180	Pennsylvania	53	1,333	480	Pennsylvania	53	1,333	480
24	892	67,197	67,197	Total New York & Pennsylvania Havana Seed	53	1,333	1,200	Total New York & Pennsylvania Havana Seed	53	1,333	1,200
24	892	67,197	67,197	Southern Wisconsin	54	1,490	13,261	Southern Wisconsin	54	1,490	13,261
24	892	67,197	67,197	Wisconsin	55	1,550	14,415	Wisconsin	55	1,550	14,415
24	892	67,197	67,197	Minnesota	55	1,200	720	Minnesota	55	1,200	720
24	892	67,197	67,197	Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,529	15,135	Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,529	15,135
24	892	67,197	67,197	Georgia	56	1,050	105	Georgia	56	1,050	105
24	892	67,197	67,197	Florida	56	1,050	315	Florida	56	1,050	315
24	892	67,197	67,197	Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,050	420	Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,050	420
24	892	67,197	67,197	Total cigar binder	56	1,050	51,392	Total cigar binder	56	1,050	51,392
24	892	67,197	67,197	CIGAR WRAPPER:				CIGAR WRAPPER:			
31	950	13,300	13,300	Massachusetts	61	1,050	840	Massachusetts	61	1,050	840
31	950	9,595	9,595	Connecticut	61	980	5,488	Connecticut	61	980	5,488
31	1,000	5,600	5,600	Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	989	6,328	Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	989	6,328
31	975	1,125	1,125	Georgia	62	1,040	624	Georgia	62	1,040	624
31	975	2,590	2,590	Florida	62	1,040	624	Florida	62	1,040	624
31	1,050	3,085	3,085	Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,040	624	Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,040	624
31	925	267,325	267,325	Georgia	62	1,040	624	Georgia	62	1,040	624
31	960	62,400	62,400	Florida	62	1,040	624	Florida	62	1,040	624
31	850	85	85	Total cigar wrapper	62	1,040	624	Total cigar wrapper	62	1,040	624
31	941	380,987	380,987	Total cigar types	62	1,040	624	Total cigar types	62	1,040	624
31	941	380,987	380,987	MISCELLANEOUS:				MISCELLANEOUS:			
31	921	405,837	405,837	Louisiana Perique	72	450	90	Louisiana Perique	72	450	90
31	921	405,837	405,837	United States	A11	960	1,411,703	United States	A11	960	1,411,703

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## TOBACCO

Indicated Aug. 1943			Indicated Aug. 1943			Indicated Aug. 1943		
State	Yield	per acre	State	Yield	per acre	State	Yield	per acre
	Lb.	Thous. lb.		Lb.	Thous. lb.		Lb.	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,657	8,616	Mo.	1,000	5,600	Fla.	832	13,555
Conn.	1,354	19,088	Kans.	975	195	Ky.	920	320,407
N.Y.	1,200	720	Md.	700	24,850	Tenn.	954	94,190
Pa.	1,352	43,680	Va.	913	104,240	Ala.	817	245
Ohio	976	20,782	W.Va.	925	2,590	La.	450	90
Ind.	949	9,775	N.C.	966	563,655			
Wis.	1,521	27,676	S.C.	950	85,500	U.S.	960	1,411,703
Minn.	1,200	720	Ga.	901	65,529			

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated Aug. 1943			Indicated Aug. 1943			Indicated Aug. 1943		
State	Yield	per acre	State	Yield	per acre	State	Yield	per acre
	Lb.	Thous.		Lb.	Thous.		Lb.	Thous.
	bags 2/	:		bags 2/	:			bags 2/
Me.	1,130	102	Nebr.	1,150	1,012	Ariz.	490	69
Vt.	600	12	Kans.	400	32	Utah	640	64
N.Y.	900	1,188	Tex.	200	36	Wash.	1,140	57
Mich.	900	6,588	Mont.	1,030	659	Oreg.	1,100	44
Wis.	600	42	Idaho	1,500	2,250	Calif.	1,230	5,558
Minn.	560	56	Wyo.	1,230	1,292			
N.Dak.	540	16	Colo.	590	2,862	U.S.	898.7	22,845
S.Dak.	450	18	N.Mex.	370	888			

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

Indicated August 1943			Indicated August 1943		
State	Yield	per acre	State	Yield	per acre
	Lb.	Thous.		Lb.	Thous.
	bags 2/	:		bags 2/	:
Mich.	800	24	Wyo.	1,200	24
Wis.	750	60	Colo.	800	248
N.Dak.	900	81	Wash.	1,595	3/5,822
Mont.	1,200	672	Oreg.	1,500	3/ 840
Idaho	1,200	2,232	9 States	1,397	10,003

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Acres for harvest increased since July to 365,000 acres in Washington and 56,000 acres in Oregon.

## HOPS

State	Average	Yield per acre	Production 1/		
			Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942
	Pounds			Thousands	pounds
Wash.	1,822	1,551	1,640	9,594	11,788
Oreg.	910	680	820	18,763	13,124
Calif.	1,465	1,280	1,450	9,635	9,984
U.S.	1,169	1,006	1,165	37,992	34,896

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketings because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	: Ind. Aug. Yield : per acre: Bu.	Aug. 1943 Production : per acre: Thous. bu.	GROUP AND STATE	: Ind. Aug. Yield : per acre: Bu. Thous. bu.	
				1943	1943
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES</u>					
Maine	280	53,760	Iowa	100	5,700
New York	141	30,879	5 Central	90.1	25,406
Pennsylvania	113	19,888	New Mexico	70	420
3 Eastern	178.1	104,527	Arizona	185	1,258
Michigan	100	22,000	2 Southwestern	131.1	1,678
Wisconsin	76	14,440	TOTAL 12	105.3	39,050
Minnesota	85	21,505	30 LATE STATES	140.6	341,372
North Dakota	105	18,480	INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES		
South Dakota	80	4,080	New Jersey	169	11,999
5 Central	90.5	80,505	Delaware	82	377
Nebraska	160	14,720	Maryland	93	2,092
Montana	115	2,760	Virginia	127	9,906
Idaho	225	43,425	Kentucky	90	4,770
Wyoming	165	2,640	Missouri	92	3,404
Colorado	185	15,725	Kansas	96	2,208
Utah	180	3,330	TOTAL 7	120.2	34,756
Nevada	175	525	37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	138.4	376,128
Washington	200	10,600	EARLY POTATO STATES		
Oregon	185	9,805	North Carolina	110	11,880
California 2/	320	13,760	South Carolina	102	3,570
10 Western	202.0	117,290	Georgia	65	2,275
TOTAL 18	146.9	302,322	Florida	126	3,856
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES</u>					
New Hampshire	160	1,360	Alabama	94	5,170
Vermont	135	1,917	Mississippi	56	1,960
Massachusetts	150	3,750	Arkansas	78	4,758
Rhode Island	170	1,071	Louisiana	61	3,599
Connecticut	175	3,868	Oklahoma	66	2,838
5 New England	157.2	11,966	Texas	86	6,450
West Virginia	90	3,420	California 3/	355	15,975
Ohio	87	8,526	TOTAL 12	103.7	66,939
Indiana	100	5,100	TOTAL U.S.	131.7	443,067

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre	Production Bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1943		State	Yield per acre	Production Bushels	Indicated Aug. 1, 1943	
			Bushels	Thous. bushels				Bushels	Thous. bushels
N.J.	140	2,240	: Fla.	75				1,950	
Ind.	110	220	: Ky.	90				2,160	
Ill.	95	380	: Tenn.	85				4,590	
Iowa	97	194	: Ala.	85				8,500	
Mo.	90	810	: Miss.	88				7,744	
Kans.	130	390	: Ark.	65				1,820	
Del.	130	390	: La.	70				8,330	
Md.	155	1,395	: Okla.	60				780	
Va.	123	4,182	: Tex.	80				7,200	
N.C.	105	8,925	: Calif.	120				1,680	
S.C.	95	7,125							
Ga.	82	10,250	: U.S.	88.0				81,255	

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1)

## GRAPES

Area and State	Production 2)			State	Production Tons		
	Average 1934-41	1942	1943				
Thousand bushels							
<b>Eastern States:</b>							
North Atlantic:							
Maine	553	730	682	Mass.	250		
New Hampshire	700	961	778	R. I.	150		
Vermont	519	731	714	Conn.	600		
Massachusetts	2,484	3,400	2,835	N. Y.	41,600		
Rhode Island	262	332	269	N. J.	2,600		
Connecticut	1,360	1,922	924	Pa.	16,800		
New York	15,783	3/18,997	13,230	Ohio	20,200		
New Jersey	3,214	3/ 3,239	2,379	Ind.	2,500		
Pennsylvania	8,967	10,031	6,110	Ill.	3,400		
Total N. Atl.	33,843	40,343	27,921	Mich.	36,800		
South Atlantic:				Wis.	500		
Delaware	1,112	940	522	Iowa	3,000		
Maryland	1,902	2,211	1,215	Mo.	5,800		
Virginia	11,168	3/14,094	6,480	Nebr.	1,500		
West Virginia	4,326	4,686	2,706	Kans.	3,000		
North Carolina	1,150	1,086	651	Del.	1,000		
Total S. Atl.	19,658	23,017	11,574	Md.	250		
Total Eastern States	53,501	63,360	39,495	Va.	1,200		
Central States:				W. Va.	1,100		
North Central:				N. C.	5,700		
Ohio	5,041	6,384	2,588	S. C.	1,200		
Indiana	1,614	1,392	1,081	Ga.	1,700		
Illinois	3,178	3,410	2,976	Fla.	500		
Michigan	7,711	3/ 9,234	6,016	Ky.	2,000		
Wisconsin	633	737	750	Tenn.	2,200		
Minnesota	215	168	182	Ala.	1,100		
Iowa	297	302	52	Ark.	7,200		
Missouri	1,500	1,075	1,056	Okla.	2,700		
Nebraska	321	118	40	Tex.	2,500		
Kansas	814	580	429	Idaho	350		
Total N. Cent.	21,325	23,400	15,170	Colo.	350		
South Central:				N. Mex.	1,100		
Kentucky	299	179	280	Ariz.	700		
Tennessee	315	327	288	Utah	800		
Arkansas	794	616	750	Wash.	13,200		
Total S. Cent.	1,408	1,122	1,318	Oreg.	1,600		
Total Central States	22,733	24,522	16,482	Calif., all wine varieties	2,484,000		
Western States				Calif., all fruit varieties	512,000		
Montana	353	3/ 173	282	W. Va. varieties	459,000		
Idaho	3,349	3/ 1,705	600	W. Va. fruit varieties	513,000		
Colorado	2,000	1,595	1,325				
New Mexico	74	562	675				
Utah	400	3/ 307	499				
Washington	28,160	2/ 552	23,184				
Oregon	5,288	2,652	2,394				
California	7,074	5,979	8,295				
Total Western States	45,583	40,713	37,152				
Total 39 States	121,763	128,397	93,135				

1) Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.  
 2) For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): I. H. 30; Mass. 100; R. I. 50; Conn. 250; N. Y. 1,100; N. J. 295; Pa. 885; Ohio 255; Mich. 1,016; Del. 120; Md. 240; Va. 1,100; W. Va. 450; Mont. 31; Idaho 289; N. Mex. 57; Wash. 877; Oreg. 130.  
 3) Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): N. Y. 560; N. J. 97; Mich. 314; Va. 140; Mont. 40; Idaho 170; Utah 12.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1943

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## PEACHES

State	: Ind. Aug. 1943	: State	: Ind. Aug. 1, 1943	: State	: Ind. Aug. 1943
	: production Thous. bu.		: production Thous. bu.		: production Thous. bu.
N.H.	3	: Del.	93	: Tex.	792
Mass.	4	: Md.	221	: Idaho	225
R.I.	3	: Va.	172	: Colo.	1,978
Conn.	16	: W. Va.	150	: N. Mex.	106
N.Y.	167	: N.C.	288	: Ariz.	60
N.J.	949	: S.C.	448	: Utah	765
Pa.	1,274	: Ga.	1,593	: Nev.	4
Ohio	325	: Fla.	66	: Wash.	2,052
Ind.	174	: Ky.	421	: Oreg.	396
Ill.	360	: Tenn.	270	: Calif., all	25,210
Mich.	1,716	: Ala.	531	: Clingstone 1/	15,251
Iowa	19	: Miss.	510	: Freestone	9,959
Mo.	68	: Ark.	738		
Nebr.	5	: La.	146	: U.S.	42,450
Kans.	6	: Okla.	126		

1/ Mainly for canning.

## PEARS

Me.	5	: Del.	3	: Colo.	196
N.H.	5	: Md.	28	: N. Mex.	57
Vt.	1	: Va.	32	: Ariz.	8
Mass.	28	: W. Va.	24	: Utah	176
R.I.	5	: N.C.	88	: Nev.	3
Conn.	43	: S.C.	45	: Wash., all	5,530
N.Y.	561	: Ga.	138	: Bartlett	4,030
N.J.	50	: Fla.	84	: Other	1,500
Pa.	211	: Ky.	87	: Oreg., all	2,940
Ohio	154	: Tenn.	145	: Bartlett	1,380
Ind.	75	: Ala.	107	: Other	1,560
Ill.	188	: Miss.	171	: Calif., all	11,376
Mich.	498	: Ark.	90	: Bartlett	10,251
Iowa	54	: La.	87	: Other	1,125
Mo.	150	: Okla.	99		
Nebr.	18	: Tex.	224	: U.S.	23,882
Kans.	50	: Idaho	48		

## CHERRIES

State	1943 Preliminary Production			1943 Preliminary Production			
	All	Sweet	Sour	All	Sweet	Sour	
	varieties	varieties	varieties	varieties	varieties	varieties	
	Tons				Tons		
N.Y.	12,500	600	11,900	Colo.	4,110	400	3,710
Pa.	3,600	700	2,900	Utah	5,700	3,800	1,900
Ohio	810	160	650	Wash.	32,500	27,100	5,400
Mich.	16,600	1,600	15,000	Oreg.	24,200	22,100	2,100
Wis.	2,400	---	2,400	Calif.	18,500	18,500	---
Mont.	330	30	300				
Idaho	2,130	1,660	470	12 States	123,380	76,650	46,730

hsj

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Indicated	
	1943	
	production	Tons
<u>Fresh Basis</u>		
Michigan		3,400
California		68,000
<u>PRUNES:</u>		
Idaho		3,900
Washington, all		26,600
Eastern Washington		14,400
Western Washington		12,200
Oregon, all		94,000
Eastern Oregon		10,000
Western Oregon		84,000
<u>Dry Basis 1/</u>		
California		191,000

1/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately  
2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1		Production 1/		Tons
	Average	1942	Average	1943	
	Percent				
<u>APRICOTS:</u>					
California	58	63	25	222,700	204,000
Washington	2/82	85	63	10,690	21,000
Utah	--	40	91	3,030	3,100
All States	--	63	30	236,420	228,100
<u>PEARS:</u>					
California					
Dried )	79	87	87	3/25,910	3/28,200
Not dried)			--	10,890	17,000
<u>OLIVES:</u>					
California	56	62	55	33,900	58,000
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>					
California	54	69	53	12,590	22,000
Washington					17,000
Florida	78	82	78	49,570	57,000
Oregon	73	54	70	3,870	3,600
All States	--	79	77	53,440	60,600
<u>PINEAPPLES:</u>					
California	79	79	91	2,047	3,600
Washington	2/75	78	78	350	670
All States	--	79	89	2,397	4,270
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>					
Florida	62	49	56	1,563	2,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Dry basis.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August I/			Crop and State	Condition August I/		
	: Average:	: 1932-41:	: 1942 : 1943		: Average:	: 1932-41:	: 1942 : 1943
	Percent						Percent
<b>ORANGES:</b>							
California, all	13	74	80	Florida, all	62	69	57
Navels & Misc. 2/	72	74	84	Seedless	--	70	64
Valencias	74	74	77	Other	--	68	54
Florida, all	71	74	72	Texas, all	55	67	57
Early and Midseason	--	74	73	Arizona, all	76	52	85
Valencias	--	73	71	California, all 3/	74	77	81
Texas, all 2/	62	72	74	4 States	62	67	60
Arizona, all 2/	73	73	83	<b>LEMONS:</b>			
Louisiana, all 2/	76	90	61	California	73	75	79
5 States	72	74	77	<b>LIMES:</b>			
<b>TANGERINES:</b>							
Florida	59	74	46	Florida	68	70	62

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.
- 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.
- 3/ Revised forecast of production of California grapefruit (from bloom of 1942) now indicates a crop of 2,612,000 boxes compared with 3,144,000 boxes for the 1941-42 season.

## PECANS

State	All varieties			Indicated
	Production			
	Average	1932-41	1942	1943
	Thousand pounds			
Illinois	413		500	570
Missouri	945		600	1,240
North Carolina	2,080		2,600	2,530
South Carolina	1,951		3,100	3,100
Georgia	17,498		26,500	22,400
Florida	2,607		4,600	4,680
Alabama	6,214		9,900	8,960
Mississippi	5,259		5,400	7,410
Arkansas	3,485		3,400	3,850
Louisiana	7,622		6,400	7,920
Oklahoma	17,310		5,500	16,000
Texas	25,730		10,300	20,250
12 States	91,113		78,800	98,910

State	Improved varieties I/			Wild or seedling varieties
	Production			
	Average	1932-41	1942	Indicated
	1932-41	1942	1943	1943
	Thousand pounds			
Illinois	2/12	10	16	404
Missouri	28	20	50	916
North Carolina	1,787	2,300	2,226	293
South Carolina	1,668	2,700	2,700	283
Georgia	14,876	22,300	18,861	2,622
Florida	1,548	2,700	2,810	1,059
Alabama	4,956	7,900	7,160	1,259
Mississippi	2,957	3,100	4,445	2,302
Arkansas	401	900	770	3,084
Louisiana	2,039	1,900	2,200	5,582
Oklahoma	730	400	1,120	16,580
Texas	1,588	1,500	2,835	24,142
12 States	32,587	45,730	45,194	58,527
				33,070
				53,716

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
August 1, 1943.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.  
August 10, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State and Div.	Milk produced per milk cow in herds kept by reporters <sup>1/</sup>	Pounds	Milk cows on farms, number	Percent
Av. 1932-41	August 1	August 1	August 1	June 1943 as % of June 1942 <sup>2/</sup>
Me.	15.4	18.0	17.8	100
N.H.	15.8	18.0	15.6	101
Vt.	15.0	17.3	18.1	98
Mass.	18.0	19.1	17.6	98
Conn.	17.8	20.4	20.7	102
N.Y.	17.5	19.4	18.2	100
N.J.	19.8	20.5	20.8	101
Pa.	17.4	18.4	17.7	102
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>17.29</u>	<u>19.04</u>	<u>18.30</u>	<u>100.4</u>
Ohio	16.4	17.5	16.7	102
Ind.	15.3	17.4	16.2	102
Ill.	15.0	17.4	15.9	102
Mich.	17.7	19.9	19.5	103
Wis.	17.4	19.0	18.6	103
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>16.58</u>	<u>18.37</u>	<u>17.69</u>	<u>102.5</u>
Minn.	15.3	16.8	16.9	103
Iowa	14.6	16.9	16.3	101
Mo.	11.3	13.1	12.5	103
N. Dak.	14.8	16.3	17.3	103
S. Dak.	12.1	14.3	14.3	100
Nebr.	14.2	15.7	15.4	106
Kans.	13.0	15.3	13.5	105
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>13.70</u>	<u>15.69</u>	<u>15.24</u>	<u>102.9</u>
Md.	15.5	16.6	16.0	101
Va.	13.4	13.6	14.7	102
W. Va.	14.0	13.8	14.2	102
N.C.	13.0	14.0	14.2	105
S.C.	11.0	11.9	11.4	104
Ga.	9.5	9.9	10.3	104
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>12.27</u>	<u>13.18</u>	<u>13.43</u>	<u>103.0</u>
Ky.	13.3	14.4	14.0	104
Tenn.	11.9	12.7	12.5	105
Ala.	9.1	9.5	9.2	105
Miss.	8.1	8.6	7.5	104
Ark.	9.4	10.1	9.2	104
Okl.	11.3	11.7	10.9	106
Tex.	10.0	19.5	9.5	104
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>10.37</u>	<u>10.91</u>	<u>10.67</u>	<u>104.3</u>
Mont.	16.2	18.6	19.0	102
Idaho	19.4	19.8	20.5	102
Wyo.	15.1	17.4	16.5	101
Colo.	15.1	17.2	17.5	102
Wash.	19.6	21.2	20.8	102
Oreg.	18.0	20.2	20.2	102
Calif.	19.0	20.5	21.2	98
<u>WEST</u>	<u>17.26</u>	<u>19.12</u>	<u>19.33</u>	<u>100.7</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>14.40</u>	<u>15.97</u>	<u>15.55</u>	<u>102.6</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters, divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States now shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

<sup>2/</sup> Based on reports for about 178,000 herds collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

August 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced				
			1942	1943	1942	1943	Jan. to July, Incl.
Division:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942
	Thousands	Number			Millions		
Me.	1,548	1,846	1,699	1,696	26	31	206
N.H.	1,263	1,373	1,544	1,581	20	22	163
Vt.	709	807	1,637	1,705	12	14	91
Mass.	3,324	3,434	1,575	1,547	52	53	432
R.I.	345	358	1,683	1,538	6	6	47
Conn.	2,139	2,316	1,612	1,569	34	36	256
N.Y.	10,363	10,838	1,562	1,553	162	168	1,241
N.J.	4,718	4,908	1,432	1,423	68	70	587
Pa.	12,745	13,974	1,482	1,513	189	211	1,596
N.Atl.	37,154	39,854	1,531	1,533	569	611	4,619
Ohio	14,278	14,947	1,488	1,497	212	224	1,715
Ind.	9,684	10,732	1,466	1,448	142	155	1,188
Ill.	14,405	15,967	1,330	1,333	192	213	1,623
Mich.	8,024	8,660	1,507	1,510	121	131	973
Wis.	11,693	12,054	1,538	1,556	180	188	1,367
E.N.Cent.	58,084	62,360	1,458	1,461	847	911	6,866
Minn.	16,064	19,630	1,522	1,550	244	304	1,934
Iowa	22,726	24,524	1,389	1,407	316	345	2,578
Mo.	15,578	17,951	1,376	1,364	214	245	1,809
N.Dak.	3,548	4,667	1,426	1,442	51	67	387
S.Dak.	5,662	6,374	1,417	1,426	80	91	634
Nebr.	9,467	10,800	1,451	1,429	137	154	1,144
Kans.	11,272	13,050	1,389	1,345	157	176	1,367
W.N.Cent.	84,317	96,926	1,422	1,425	1,199	1,382	9,853
Del.	693	632	1,432	1,395	10	9	84
Md.	2,532	2,473	1,376	1,345	35	33	276
Va.	6,175	6,274	1,286	1,311	79	82	673
W.Va.	2,922	3,140	1,500	1,457	44	46	332
N.C.	6,258	7,554	1,156	1,175	72	89	599
S.C.	2,468	2,550	1,042	1,035	26	26	216
Ga.	5,332	5,926	1,085	1,054	58	62	449
Fla.	1,474	1,604	1,246	1,187	18	19	151
S.Atl.	27,854	30,153	1,228	1,214	342	366	2,780
Ky.	6,658	7,780	1,327	1,308	88	102	779
Tenn.	6,596	7,857	1,228	1,243	81	98	662
Ala.	4,859	6,458	1,178	1,159	57	75	455
Miss.	5,042	5,852	992	924	50	54	408
Ark.	5,491	6,150	1,125	1,097	62	67	514
La.	3,231	3,726	911	936	29	35	255
Oklahoma	8,301	9,550	1,271	1,178	106	112	950
Tex.	20,088	22,438	1,252	1,221	252	274	1,986
S.Cent.	60,266	69,811	1,203	1,170	725	817	6,009
Mont.	1,415	1,594	1,438	1,463	20	23	164
Idaho	1,631	1,746	1,510	1,494	25	26	184
Wyo.	594	663	1,507	1,504	9	10	63
Colo.	2,688	2,673	1,445	1,472	39	39	290
N.Mex.	748	1,040	1,330	1,277	10	13	81
Ariz.	451	496	1,203	1,206	5	6	50
Utah	1,674	1,883	1,631	1,364	27	26	203
Nev.	180	202	1,525	1,395	3	3	24
Wash.	4,670	5,140	1,572	1,584	73	81	580
Oreg.	2,497	2,566	1,624	1,569	41	40	312
Calif.	11,084	12,977	1,451	1,370	161	178	1,280
West.	27,632	30,980	1,495	1,436	413	445	3,231
U.S.	295,307	330,154	1,387	1,373	4,095	4,532	33,358
							37,936

After Five Days Return to  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 25

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



